February 1, 1775. NUMB. 2406.

The PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE.*

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Eſquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the province of Pennſylvania, *and counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, by an Inqueſt lately taken before the Coroner for the city and county of Philadelphia, that on the Twenty-fifth day of December laſt, about eight o'clock in the evening, a certain EDWARD CAREY, late of the Northern Liberties, was inhumanly ſhot and murdered in his waggon, on the Germantown road, within three miles of this city, by ſome perſon unknown. AND WHEREAS all endeavours hitherto uſed for the diſcovering the murderer have proved ineffectual, and it is of the greateſt importance to the ſafety and well-being of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, that the authors of ſuch attrocious crimes ſhould be detected and brought to condign and exemplary puniſhment: I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly enjoining and requiring all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other Officers, as well as all other his Majeſty's liege ſubjects within this province, to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after the author and perpetrator of the ſaid murder: AND, as an encouragement for the diſcovering and bringing the offender to juſtice, I DO hereby promiſe and engage, that the public reward of *ONE HUNDRED POUNDS* ſhall be paid to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure him, ſo that he be proſecuted to conviction, according to law.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-ſeventh day of January, in the fifteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS,
Of the firſt Quality, in Hogſheads, Tierces and Barrels,
BARBADOS SPIRIT,
Fit for immediate Uſe, by the Quarter Caſk or Hogſhead,
WEST-INDIA RUM,
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE, in Caſks or Bottles,
And a Parcel of RHUBARB,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE well finiſhed frame HOUSE and LOT, ſituate in Southwark, back of the new play-houſe, there are four good ſquare rooms, with fire-places in each of them, two kitchens in the cellars, and two garrets; the lot is 63 feet front, on Crab-ſtreet, by 75 feet deep, ſubject to £ 9 : 2 : 3, Philadelphia currency, to Dr. William Shippen, per annum; there are two ſmall tenements on the ſouth part of the lot, of 18 feet front each, that pay £ 3 : 3 : 0 apiece, out of the £ 9 : 2 : 3, ſo that there remains for the houſe 27 feet front and 75 feet deep, for the ſmall groundrent of £ 2 : 14 : 3; as the houſe is built partly in the middle of the lot, there is a vacancy of 18 feet by 27, to build on the front, and two walls already carried up, ſo that another houſe may be built with a ſmall expence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS CASH.

Said *T. Caſh* hath likewiſe for ſale, a ſmart lively Negroe fellow, country born, has had the ſmall-pox, the chief of his employment has been houſe-work, ſawing wood, tending horſes, &c. he would make a good coachman or waitingman, being not quite 16 years of age, and very apt to learn any thing. Any perſon wanting ſuch a Negroe, may know the price, by applying as above. *Philadelphia, January* 24, 1775. ¶

ABRAHAM SHELLEY,
THREAD-MAKER and TAPE-WEAVER, nearly oppoſite the Horſe and Groom, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia,

TAKES in Men's Wearing-Apparel to dye, ſcour and clean, and takes out the Spots and Stains of any Kind whatever; as he formerly gave Satisfaction in general to his Employers in this City in the ſaid Buſineſs, his Care ſhall not be wanting to do ſo ſtill; he likewiſe dyes and makes up Tapes, Quality-binding and Ferriting, and dyes all Sorts of Colours on Linen, Woollen and Silk, Scarlet excepted; he alſo dyes buckſkins and Jeans, and all other ſmall Wear. ¶

WATCH-MAIN-SPRINGS,

MADE in PHILADELPHIA, are ſold by the Manufacturer, *MATTHIAS EYRE*, at his Houſe in Third ſtreet, below South-ſtreet, and by *JOHN WOOD*, Watch-maker in Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet; where Watch-makers and others may be ſupplied with any Quantity of SPRINGS, much cheaper than they can be afforded when imported from England; from which Circumſtance, and the good Quality of the Springs, the Maker hopes for the Encouragement of the Watch-makers in this and the neighbouring Provinces, whoſe Orders will be gratefully received and faithfully executed. ¶

To be LETT by the ſubſcriber, for a term of years,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, containing upwards of 400 acres of land, ſituated in the Great Valley, between the Valley Church and the White Horſe on the Lancaſter road, in Cheſter county, on which there is plenty of lime-ſtone, and a conſiderable quantity put on the ground lately; there are two orchards on the premiſes, and a good meadow; the land is good for wheat or any other grain as any in the province. For terms, apply to the owner, living in Market-ſtreet, near the Friends Meeting-houſe, in Philadelphia. The premiſes will be ready to enter on the firſt day of April next.

January 29, 1775. HUGH FRASER. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the Ship Britannia, Captain HOUSTON, *arrived here from London, we have the following Intelligence, viz.*

WARSAW, October 26.

A PIECE of news is arrived here that cauſes great alarm; which is, that the Pruſſians are in full march towards Samogitia, and the Auſtrians are advanced to Pulaw.

Cadiz, Oct. 11. From the coaſt of Morocco we have advice, that an Engliſh ſhip, eſcorted by a frigate, arrived at Tangier the beginning of Auguſt, and had brought back Sidi Tahar Fenis, whom the Emperor, ſome time ago, charged with a commiſſion for England. His Britannic Majeſty hath, on this occaſion, ſent to the Mooriſh Prince a preſent, which conſiſts of 19 mortars, with their carriages, 2850 bombs, 30 iron cannons, with their carriages, four cheſts of matches, 3200 bullets, and 25 bales, containing pieces of ſilver plate, mathematical inſtruments, ſabres, fuſees, china, woollen cloths, linens, and divers other effects. Sidi Tahar Fenis has brought, beſides, two braſs cannon, 24 pounders, which were recaſt in England from ſome old cannon out of the Emperor's arſenal.

Liſbon, Oct. 11. A Portugueſe frigate arrived here the 7th, having on board the Ambaſſador from the Emperor of Morocco to this Court. This is the firſt ſubject of that State who has appeared in a public character in this capital ſince the expulſion of the Moors.

Kaminiec, Oct. 15. The great damage done by the worms throughout Volhynia, and the Environs of Latyczew and Berdyczew, is incredible; they have not only devoured the corn which has been ſown, but intirely ſtripped the fields of all their verdure; and what is moſt terrible of all, they have been carried into the barns with the reaped corn, and are there making ſuch terrible havock, that we are threatened with a general famine.

Leghorn, Oct. 21. Our laſt letters from the coaſt of Barbary adviſe, that an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, is on the tapis among the ſeveral Regencies of Barbary, to oppoſe the inſults of the Emperor of Morocco, whoſe menaces at preſent are directed againſt Algiers.

Paris, Nov. 4. His Majeſty having found that ſeveral perſons played very deep at Court, has forbidden the riſking more than 36 livres on a card.

Rome, Oct. 22. Cardinal Negroni had like to have been elected Pope the 18th of this month, having had two thirds of the votes in the ſcrutiny that day.

Stockholm, Oct. 23. His Majeſty has given the Preſident of the Conſiſtory the title and quality of Biſhop of Stockholm, ſo that this capital is now become a Biſhoprick, independent of the Archbiſhoprick of Upſal.

Hague, Nov. 11. They write from Warſaw, that the Commiſſaries appointed by different parties concerned, to eſtabliſh the boundaries of Poland with the three allied Powers, are ſet out for the place of meeting, which is called Fulchen, and where they were to begin their buſineſs the 1ſt inſtant, which it is feared will ſtill meet with great obſtacles.

LONDON.

Nov. 15. It is ſaid that a noble Earl in high office has drawn up a plan for manning the Royal Navy for the future, without the practice of impreſſing.

Nov. 16. The French King, we hear, has given notice to ſuch of the public creditors as receive high intereſt, either to lower their dividends to eight per cent. on lives, or fix on perpetual annuities, or to receive their capitals according to their original ſubſcriptions.

The above ſcheme is ſuppoſed to have originated with the preſent Comptroller General of the Finances, and it is ſaid will cauſe a ſaving of above forty millions of livres per annum.

Letters from Leghorn adviſe, that emiſſaries are ſent by order of the new Miniſtry in France to various iſlands of the Archipelago, to procure proper ſettlers to cultivate tobacco in the iſland of Corſica; and that great encouragement is offered.—Quere whether does this proceed from the threats of our American brethren to diminiſh their plantations of this weed; or from a determined meaſure in France to keep the money they annually pay us on this account?

The circumſtance of the Duke of Athol's death, we hear, was as follows:—His Grace, who was very corpulent, was taking his uſual morning's walk upon the banks of the river Tay, which runs through his eſtate, and the ground ſuddenly giving way, he fell from thence into the water, and was carried about 200 yards down the river, where his body was found ſoon after by ſome fiſhermen who were dragging a net.

Nov. 17. It was yeſterday confidently reported about Change, that a Spaniſh man of war of 60 guns engaged in the Mediterranean two Algerine xebeques, and that the Spaniards ſunk both of them by ſeveral balls going through the hulls, and that the crews of both of them periſhed; the Spaniſh Captain would not ſuffer any of them to be taken up.

The Parliament Houſe is moſt elegantly fitted up for the reception of the new Members; it is therefore hoped they will not *dirty* it ſo much as the laſt did.

As the meeting of Parliament approaches near, the fears of a great company are increaſed, leſt government ſhould proceed to take ſome diſagreeable meaſures with them; but their Chiefs buoy them with the aſſurances, that the Miniſtry are too much engaged with America to be inclined to open a breach nearer home.

By a late order of the French Court ſince the acceſſion of Louis XVI. every tenth acre of land in all the French Weſt-India Iſlands is to be applied to rearing cattle and proviſions.

The nation in general are in anxious expectation that the two unpopular bills, viz. the Boſton Port bill, and the bill, intituled, "A bill for the better regulation of the government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay," will undergo a ſpeedy repeal preſently after the meeting of the guardians of our liberties, the Auguſt Senatorial Council.

Nov. 18. Wedneſday morning died at Bath, Sir James Hodges, Knt. Town Clerk of this city, formerly an eminent bookſeller on London bridge. This place is in the gift of the Common Council.

Several letters, it is ſaid, have been received lately by the Premier from General Gage, intreating further inſtructions; but no anſwer has yet been returned, nor will be, till the opinion of Parliament has been obtained.

Nov. 19. Lord N—, it is ſaid, does not in the leaſt interfere about the nomination of a Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Mr. Bradſhaw; that buſineſs is entirely left to Lord S———h.

A report is now current that his Majeſty has ſignified his intention of reviewing his fleet early in the ſpring at Plymouth; and it is ſaid, that he will be accompanied by her Majeſty, and their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Biſhop of Oſnaburgh.

——— Gammon, Eſq; who lately married a ſiſter of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, is appointed Collector of St. Chriſtophers.

Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's, at which the principal officers of ſtate, &c. were preſent.

After the levee was up, General Murray had a long conference with his Majeſty, previous to his departure for Minorca.

Yeſterday morning there was a meeting at the Earl of Temple's houſe, in Pall-mall, at which Lord Chatham, the Marquis of Rockingham, and Duke of Mancheſter were preſent.

There have been no ſmall diviſions of late in the Cabinet Council, in conſequence of the royal intimation, that raiſing of ſix new regiments of infantry was an object the Sovereign had much at heart, for the better ſecurity of Great-Britain and her Colonies. However, the determination of this ticklиſh matter is poſtponed till the beginning of December next.

Yeſterday morning his Excellency Count Mabrahan, the Pruſſian Ambaſſador, had a conference with Lord Rochford, at his office in Cleveland-row,

It is reported that both Houſes of Convocation will meet early in December, by royal proclamation, in order to enter into a cool inveſtigation of the diſſenters petition, as a ſtep proper to be taken previous to their receiving any relief from parliament.

Lord North, it is ſaid, perſiſts in enforcing the American taxation, tho' *Tower-hill* be the conſequence.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in France, Nov. 10.

The laſt letters to the Archbiſhop of this place ſay, That the new Pope is not yet choſen, and that ſome people in diſguiſe broke into the Conclave, and killed two Cardinals; a third, the Cardinal of France, is expected to die of his wounds.

"The King concluded his ſpeech to the recalled Parliament in theſe words (putting on his hat and ſpeaking himſelf)

"*Gentlemen,*

"You may always be aſſured of my good intentions towards you; my protection and care of you, provided that you never ſwerve from that confidence which I am very willing to place in you."

Nov. 20. A correſpondent ſays, there are the ſtrongeſt appearances of a rupture between the Courts of Verſailles and Peterſburgh; and that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador had ſuddenly left France, without taking leave.

By a letter juſt received from France we are informed, the Count de Guigne took leave of their Majeſties and the Royal Family of France laſt Monday ſe'nnight, to return to the Court of London.

The principal topicks of political converſation, at preſent, are the buſineſs of the city relative to the choice of the two new Aldermen; and at the Weſt end of the town the new Parliament; the temper of which is not yet known, even by the Miniſter, as ſeveral perſons are crept in, who, though they are not profeſſed *Patriots*, yet ſeem very far from being the friends of the preſent Adminiſtration.

The eyes of Europe are intent on the meaſures of Great-Britain with reſpect to her American colonies, and her neighbouring potentates ſeem to intereſt themſelves not a little in the event. France is prepared at all points, if an opportunity preſents itſelf, to throw off the maſk, and contend anew for that empire which ſhe loſt during the laſt war, with her military honour. The Royal Eagle of Pruſſia has already, in his mind, tacked the Electorate of Hanover to his dominions, and only waits for a general ſtate of confuſion, which he foreſees quick advancing, to render his pious ſcheme leſs hazardous and expenſive.

They write from the Hague, that the price of ſtores and ammunition of all kinds is conſiderably advanced in the ports of Holland and the Baltic.

An expreſs was ſent off on Saturday morning from St. James's, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A private commercial treaty is at this time on the carpet between our Court and that of Berlin.

Intelligence, of a very ſingular nature, has been ſent off to his Majeſty's Conſuls in all the trading ports of the Mediterranean and the Levant.

Orders are given from the War-office, for making up the accounts of the army in Great-Britain and Ireland, for the inſpection of the Caſhier General; as alſo for a general muſter and return of the troops in the two kingdoms.

By the laſt diſpatches from America, the Agents for the ſouthern provinces received freſh inſtructions from their conſtituents, which are preparing to be laid before the Lords of Trade.

If the patriotic party ſhould prove ſucceſsful, we are aſſured ſome very capital impeachments will be commenced in both Houſes the enſuing ſeſſions of Parliament.

It is expected, through the mediation of a very amiable Lady, that a reconciliation will ſpeedily take place amongſt the Royal brothers. Such an event muſt afford real pleaſures to the well wiſhers of their country.

Orders are ſent to the Governors of Jerſey and Guernſey for thoſe iſlands to be ſurveyed, and a report of the ſtate of the fortifications to be made forthwith.

By the laſt accounts from the Hague it is believed, that the great friendſhip ſubſiſting at preſent between the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles, will be a great means of wearing away that coolneſs which has ſubſiſted for ſome years between thoſe of London and Berlin.

A correſpondent obſerves, that ſome late attacks on the liberty of the preſs calls to mind a remark made by Sir Richard Steele, in the dedication of his writings to the late Duke of Newcaſtle: He ſays, the painful ſtruggle under ſo great a difficulty, as explaining with a Miniſtry, in open contradiction to their proceedings, is what can be ſupported by nothing leſs, than the teſtimony of a good conſcience, and a heart free from a vicious ambition.—Hear this, ye patriots from eaſt to weſt.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Nov. 15.

"This day came on at the palace of Holyrood-houſe, the election of ſixteen noblemen to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland in the enſuing Parliament.

"A liſt of the ſixteen Scots Peers was ſent by the Secretary of State, as lately mentioned, to all the Scots Peers for their nomination. Upon the Earl of Morton's death, who was in the liſt, a letter was ſent, deſiring them to chuſe the Earl of Aberdeen in his place. Upon the Duke of Athol's death, who was alſo in the liſt, a third letter was ſent, deſiring them to chuſe the Earl of Caſſilis; in oppoſition to whom, the patriotic and independent Peers ſet up the Earl of Eglinton.

"After the oaths were put to the Peers preſent, the Duke of Buccleugh gave in a paper to the clerk, which he deſired to be minuted, ſignifying his diſapprobation of the unconſtitutional interference of the Miniſtry with regard to the Scots Peers, and the inſult thereby put upon them; and declared that he voted for the liſt, which he named, freely and independently.

"The Earl of Haddington, in a manly ſpeech, ſhewed his abhorrence of the miniſterial meaſures, and declared, that although he had a great regard for many of the noblemen nominated by the miniſtry, yet he would not vote for any of them, excepting Lord Breadalbane, who had teſtified his diſapprobation of the miniſterial liſts, and was nominated on the occaſion by the miniſtry, unſolicited by him.

"The Earl of Haddington voted for the Earls of Breadalbane and Eglinton only.

"The Earl of Selkirk, in a warm and animated ſpeech, diſplayed that noble ſpirit which he had exerted on former occaſions.

"Beſides the above noblemen the Earl of Aboyne and Lord Elibank nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the ſtruggle for liberty and independence."

The French King has lately iſſued orders, it is reported, to diſmantle moſt of the interior fortreſſes of his kingdom, adding, that it was only neceſſary to defend himſelf againſt his enemies. This one reform, it is believed, will create a ſaving of nearly half a million ſterling annually, which has been for the laſt hundred years entirely thrown away to no purpoſe.

Nov. 22. Yeſterday morning the Pruſſian Miniſter held a long conference with ſeveral of the great officers of ſtate, on account of ſome diſpatches received from the Court of Berlin.

An Engliſh gentleman juſt arrived from Breſt aſſures us, that additional fortifications are now erecting at the mouth of the river Villaine, with the utmoſt expedition.

Joſiah Quincy, Eſq; who arrived on Friday from Boſton, had the next day a long conference with the Secretaries of State.

Some advices of a very diſagreeable nature have, we hear, been lately received from the Court of Stockholm.

His Majeſty, it is ſaid, has reſolved to grant no more penſions for lives or years on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, except to the Royal Family.

A certain Royal Duke is, we hear, determined to take a very ſpirited and deciſive part in public affairs in the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament.

A private letter from Cadiz aſſerts, that the Spaniards were never more buſy in augmenting their marine both in Europe and America, than at this time.

The printers of two morning papers were yeſterday committed to the King's-Bench Priſon, for publiſhing a letter in their papers ſome months ſince, ſigned *The South Briton.*—Judgment will be paſſed on Monday next.

It is expected that there will ſhortly be a remonſtrance to the throne, on the proceedings of government relative to America.

A gentleman juſt come from Norwich aſſerts, that the trade of that city has not been ſo briſk as at preſent for many years paſt, as he was informed by one of the chief manufacturers there.

The declaration of war of the King of Spain againſt the Emperor of Morocco has removed every ſcruple our miniſtry had of that monarch diſturbing them in their operations againſt the Americans, and they are no leſs ſure of the pacific intentions of the King of France; every thing therefore ſeems to favour their operations.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, November 1.

"It has been reported here for ſome days paſt, that there has been a revolution at Conſtantinople, and that the Grand Signor has been dethroned; but this news, which is ſaid to come from the Ruſſian army, wants confirmation.

"They write from Peterſburgh, that the rebel Pugatſchew is put into an iron cage, to be brought from Jaik to Moſcow, under an eſcort of 400 men."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Nov. 10.

"It is ſaid that the Attorney General, Mr. de Fleury, was exiled, for not having taken notice to the Parliament of a pamphlet which came out, intituled, *Le Point du Jour*, and for not having the ſame condemned to be burnt by the common hangman. The above piece is written with great ſpirit, and is very ſatirical; particularly in diſcovering ſome certain anecdotes of the New Court againſt the Old. The Queen is the heroine of the piece; but the few who have read it ſay, they have not done her juſtice. It is ſaid that the authors of it have been found out, and are in confinement, but it is not publicly known who they are."

Dublin, Nov. 12. On Wedneſday, at noon, as Sir Edward Newenham was going into the Upper Caſtle-yard, in a hackney coach, he was ſtopped by the centry, who ſtruck the horſes, and ſaid he ſhould not paſs in the coach but might alight and walk, for they had orders not to ſuffer ſuch carriages to go through the Caſtle-yard; upon which Sir Edward told them, that let their orders be what they would, he was a freeman of the city of Dublin, and would go through in what carriage he pleaſed. He ordered the coachman to drive on; the centry ſtruck the horſes ſide; Sir Edward then left the coach, and called for the officer of the guard, Major —, who came to the gate; Sir Edward told him he inſiſted upon his right, and that the coach ſhould be permitted to paſs and repaſs without further moleſtation, which the officer immediately ordered. The coach being got into the yard, Sir Edward returned to the officer, and informed him of the inſult, and required juſtice; the officer immediately confined the corporal and centry, ſent them priſoners to the Barrack, and informed Sir Edward that they ſhould be immediately brought before a Court Martial.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 26.

His Honour Governor COLDEN's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the General Aſſembly of this Province.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt cordial thanks for this loyal and affectionate addreſs.—

The affliction you expreſs at the unhappy conteſt between Great-Britain and his Majeſty's American dominions—Your virtuous reſolution to diſcharge your important truſt with firmneſs and deliberation—Your ſolicitude for a re-eſtabliſhment of that harmony with our parent ſtate, which can alone diffuſe happineſs and ſecurity to the various branches of the empire—And your aſſurance that you will diſcountenance every meaſure which may increaſe our diſtreſs; while they hold you up as guardians on whoſe wiſdom and integrity your conſtituents may rely with well grounded confidence; cannot fail of giving me the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction, and of recommending you to general approbation.

You may be aſſured, Gentlemen, that to deſerve the good opinion and eſteem with which you are pleaſed to honour me, ſhall be my conſtant ſtudy, and the object of my ambition.

New-York,
Jan. 20, 1775.
CADWALLADER COLDEN.

PERTH-AMBOY, in NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, January 25, 1775.

MR. Crane and Mr. Kinſey laid before the Houſe the Proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, held at Philadelphia in September laſt, which were read; on the Queſtion, whether the Houſe approve of the ſaid Proceedings? It paſſed in the Affirmative.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do unanimouſly approve of the Proceedings of the Congreſs.

Reſolved, That James Kinſey, Stephen Crane, William Livingſton, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Eſquires, or any three of them, be, and they are hereby appointed to attend the Continental Congreſs of the Colonies, intended to be held at the City of Philadelphia in May next (or at any other Time and Place) and that they report their Proceedings to the next Seſſions of General Aſſembly------Inſtructing the ſaid Delegates, to propoſe and agree to every reaſonable and conſtitutional Meaſure, for the Accommodation of the unhappy Difference at preſent ſubſiſting between our Mother Country and the Colonies, which the Houſe moſt ardently wiſh for.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do tranſmit a Copy of the foregoing Reſolutions to the Speakers of the Aſſemblies of New-York and Pennſylvania.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to James Kinſey, Stephen Crane, William Livingſton, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Eſquires, for their faithful and judicious Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in them at the late Continental Congreſs.

A true Extract from the Minutes.
JONATHAN DEARE, *Clerk.*

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

PROCEEDINGS *of the* CONVENTION *for the Province of* Pennſylvania, *held at the* State-Houſe *in* Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, *and continued by Adjournments to the 28th.*

PRESENT.

For the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, *John Dickinſon*, Eſq; *Thomas Mifflin*, Eſq; *Charles Thomſon*, Eſq; *John Cadwalader*, Eſq; *George Clymer*, Eſq; *Joſeph Read*, Eſq; *Samuel Meredith*, *William Ruſh*, *James Meaſe*, *John Nixon*, *John Cox*, *John Bayard*, *Chriſtopher Ludwig*, *Thomas Barclay*, *George Schloſſer*, *Jonathan B. Smith*, *Francis Wade*, *Lambert Cadwalader*, *Reynold Keen*, *Richard Bache*, *John Benezet*, *Jacob Ruſh*, Eſq; *William Bradford*, *Elias Boys*, *William Robinſon*, *Manuel Eyre*, *Owen Biddle*, *William Heyſham*, *James Milligan*, *John Wilcox*, *Sharp Delany*, *Francis Gurney*, *John Purviance*, *Robert Knox*, *Francis Haſſenclever*, *Thomas Cuthbert*, ſen. *William Jackſon*, *Iſaac Melcher*, *Samuel Penroſe*, *Iſaac Coates*, *William Coates*, *Blathwaite Jones*, *Thomas Pryor*, *Samuel Maſſey*, *Robert Towers*, *Henry Jones*, *Joſeph Wetherill*, *Joſeph Copperthwaite*, *Joſeph Dean*, *Benjamin Harbeſon*, *James Aſh*, *Benjamin Loxley*, *William Robinſon*, *Ricloff Alberſon*, *James Irvine*, *Thomas Robinſon.*

Philadelphia County. *George Gray*, Eſq; *John Bull*, Eſq; *Samuel Aſhmead*, Eſq; *Samuel Ervine*, Eſq; *John Roberts*, *Thomas Aſhton*, *Benjamin Jacobs*, *John Moore*, Eſq; *Samuel Miles*, Eſq; *Edward Milnor*, *Jacob Laughlin*, *Melchior Waggoner.*

Cheſter County. *Anthony Wayne*, Eſq; *Hugh Lloyd*, *Richard Thomas*, *Francis Johnſon*, Eſq; *Samuel Fairlamb*, *Lewis Davis*, *William Montgomery*, *Joſ. Muſgrave*, *Joſhua Evans*, *Perſifer Frazer.*

Lancaſter County. *Adam Simon Kuhn*, Eſq; *James Climſon*, Eſq; *Peter Grubb*, *Sebaſtian Graaff*, *David Jenkins*, *Bartram Galbraith.*

York County. *James Smith*, Eſq; *Thomas Hartley*, Eſq; *Joſ. Donaldſon*, *George Eichelberger*, *John Hay*, *George Irvin*, *Michael Smyſer.*

Cumberland County. *James Wilſon*, Eſq; *Robert Magaw*, Eſq;

Berks County. *Edward Biddle*, Eſq; *Chriſtopher Schultz*, *Jonathan Potts*, Eſq; *Mark Bird*, Eſq; *John Patton*, Eſq; *Baltzar Gehr*, Eſq; *Sebaſtian Levan.*

Northampton County. *George Taylor*, Eſq; *John Oakley*, Eſq; *Peter Kachlein*, Eſq; *Jacob Arndt*, Eſq;

Northumberland County. *William Plunket*, Eſq; *Caſper Weitſell*, Eſq;

THE Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee opened the Convention, by explaining the motives which induced ſaid Committee to propoſe the holding this Convention.

JOSEPH REED, Eſq; was choſen *Preſident* of this Convention.

Meſſrs. JONATHAN B. SMITH, JOHN BENEZET, and FRANCIS JOHNSON, Eſq; were choſen *Secretaries.*

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the Committee of the City of *Philadelphia*, and each County Committee, ſhall have one vote in determining every queſtion that may come before this Convention.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Convention moſt heartily approve of the conduct and proceedings of the Continental Congreſs: That we will faithfully endeavour to carry into execution the meaſures of the Aſſociation, entered into and recommended by them, and that the members of that very reſpectable body merit our warmeſt thanks, by their great and diſintereſted labours for the preſervation of the rights and liberties of the *Britiſh* colonies.

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral members of this Convention to promote and encourage inſtructions or advice from their ſeveral counties, to their Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of Slaves into this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That in caſe the trade of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia ſhall be ſuſpended in conſequence of the preſent ſtruggle, it is the opinion of this Convention that the ſeveral counties ſhould, and that the members of this Convention will, exert themſelves to afford all the neceſſary relief and aſſiſtance to the inhabitants of the ſaid City and Liberties, who will be more immediately affected by ſuch an event.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That if any oppoſition ſhall be given to any of the Committees of this province in carrying the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs into execution, the Committees of the other counties, in order to preſerve the ſaid Aſſociation inviolate, will give all the weight and aſſiſtance in their power to the Committee who ſhall meet with ſuch oppoſition.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the moſt earneſt wiſh and deſire of this Convention to ſee harmony reſtored between Great-Britain and the Colonies: That we will exert our utmoſt endeavours for the attainment of that moſt deſirable object: That it is the opinion of this body that the commercial oppoſition pointed out by the Continental Congreſs, if faithfully adhered to, will be the means of reſcuing this unhappy country from the evils meditated againſt it. But if the humble and loyal petition of ſaid Congreſs to his moſt gracious Majeſty ſhould be diſregarded, and the Britiſh Adminiſtration, inſtead of redreſſing our grievances, ſhould determine by force to effect a ſubmiſſion to the late arbitrary acts of the Britiſh Parliament, in ſuch a ſituation we hold it our indiſpenſible duty to reſiſt ſuch force, and at every hazard to defend the rights and liberties of America.

WHEREAS it has been judged neceſſary for the preſervation of our juſt rights and liberties, to lay a reſtraint on our importation, and as the freedom, happineſs and proſperity of a ſtate greatly depend on providing within itſelf a ſupply of articles neceſſary for ſubſiſtence, cloathing and defence, a regard for our country, as well as common prudence, call upon us to encourage agriculture, manufactures and œconomy. Therefore this Convention do reſolve as follows.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That from and after the firſt day of March next, no perſon or perſons ſhould uſe in his, her, or their families, unleſs in caſes of neceſſity, and on no account ſell to the butchers, or kill for the market, any *Sheep* under four years old. And where there is a neceſſity for uſing any mutton in their families, it is recommended to kill ſuch as are the leaſt profitable to keep.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the ſetting up of WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES in as many different branches as poſſible; eſpecially coating, flannel, blankets, rugs or coverlids, hoſiery and coarſe cloths, both broad and narrow.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the raiſing and manufacturing of *Madder*, *Woad*, and ſuch other dye ſtuffs as may be raiſed in this province to advantage, and are abſolutely neceſſary in the woollen manufactories.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That each perſon, having proper land, ſhould raiſe a quantity of *Flax* and *Hemp* ſufficient, not only for the uſe of his own family, but alſo to ſpare to others on moderate terms. And that it be recommended to the farmers to provide themſelves early with a ſufficient quantity of ſeed for the propoſed increaſe of the above articles of hemp and flax.

Reſolved unanimouſly, As *Salt* is a daily and almoſt indiſpenſible neceſſary of life, and the making of it among ourſelves muſt be eſteemed a valuable acquiſition; we therefore recommend the making of it in the manner uſed in England and other countries; and are of opinion it may be done with ſucceſs in the interior parts of the province, where there are ſalt ſprings, as well as on the ſea coaſts.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That *Salt-Petre* being an article of great uſe and conſumption, we recommend the making of it, and are further of opinion it may be done to great advantage.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the neceſſity we may be under for *Gun-Powder*, eſpecially in the Indian trade, induces us to recommend the manufacturing that article as largely as poſſible, by ſuch perſons who are or may be owners of Powder-Mills in this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the manufacturing of Iron into *Nails* and *Wire*, and all other articles neceſſary for carrying on our manufactures evidently in general uſe; and which of conſequence, ſhould our unhappy differences continue, will be in great demand.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we are of opinion the making of *Steel* ought to be largely proſecuted, as the demand for this article will be great.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the making of different kinds of *Paper*, now in uſe among us, to the ſeveral manufacturers: And as the ſucceſs of this branch depends on a ſupply of old linen and woollen rags, requeſt the people of this province, in their reſpective houſes, may order the neceſſary ſteps to be taken for preſerving theſe, otherwiſe uſeleſs, articles.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as the conſumption of *Glaſs* is greater than the Glaſs-Houſes now eſtabliſhed among us can ſupply, we recommend the ſetting up other Glaſs-Houſes; and are of opinion they would turn out to the advantage of the proprietors.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That whereas *Wool Combs* and *Cards* have, for ſome time, been manufactured in ſome of the neighbouring Colonies, and are abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the hoſiery and cloathing buſineſs, we do recommend the eſtabliſhing ſuch a manufactory in this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we alſo recommend the manufacturing of *Copper* into ſheets, bottoms and kettles.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the making *Tin Plates*, as an article worthy the attention of the people of this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as *Printing Types* are now made to a conſiderable degree of perfection by an ingenious Artiſt in Germantown; it is recommended to the Printers to uſe ſuch Types, in preference to any which may be hereafter imported.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the erecting a great number of *Fulling-Mills*, and *Mills* for *breaking*, *ſwingling* and *ſoftening hemp* and *flax*. And alſo the making of *Grind-Stones* in this country.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as the brewing of large quantities of malt liquors within this province, would tend to render the conſumption of foreign liquors leſs neceſſary; it is therefore recommended that proper attention be given to the cultivation of *Barley*: And that the ſeveral Brewers, both in city and country, do encourage it, by giving a reaſonable and ſufficient price for the ſame.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend to all the inhabitants of this province, and do promiſe for ourſelves in particular, to USE *our own manufactures*, and thoſe of the other colonies, in preference to all others.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That for the more ſpeedily and effectually putting theſe reſolves in execution, we do earneſtly recommend Societies may be eſtabliſhed in different parts; and are of opinion that *premiums* ought to be granted in the ſeveral counties to perſons who may excel in the ſeveral branches of manufactory: And we do further engage, that we in our ſeparate Committees will promote them to the utmoſt of our power.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That if any manufacturer or vender of goods and merchandizes in this province, ſhall take advantage of the neceſſities of his country, by ſelling his goods or merchandize at an unuſual and extravagant profit, ſuch perſon ſhall be conſidered as an enemy to his country, and be advertiſed as ſuch, by the Committees of the place where ſuch offender dwells.

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the Committee of Correſpondence for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, be a ſtanding Committee of Correſpondence for the ſeveral counties here repreſented: And that if it ſhould at any time hereafter appear to the Committee of the City and Liberties, that the ſituation of public affairs render a Provincial Convention neceſſary, that the ſaid Committee of Correſpondence do give the earlieſt notice thereof to the Committees of the ſeveral counties.

Ordered, That the Proceedings of this Convention be ſent to the Preſs, and printed in Engliſh and German, under the direction of the Preſident, and Meſſrs. Jonathan B. Smith and John Benezet.

A true copy.
JONATHAN B. SMITH,
JOHN BENEZET,
FRANCIS JOHNSON, } *Secretaries.*

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is not without much concern that I again trouble you, or the public, with any thing further on the reſolve of the Congreſs, as it has been ſufficiently ſhewn to be founded on improper principles, which even their profeſſed vindicator has not been able to refute; nor indeed has he attempted it; on the contrary, he allows that there are a "*few*" innocently ſuffering under the reſolve; from whence he muſt mean to draw this inference, that as there was no other way of puniſhing the *guilty* but by involving the innocent in their fate, it was both *laudable* and *legal*. Would it not have better ſhewn the gentleman's candour, to have confeſſed that the Congreſs inadvertently ſlipped into the miſtake, and to have declared his hope, that they would remedy it at their next meeting? But unfortunately he has determined on a remedy, which will *increaſe*, inſtead of *leſſen*, the evil. He tells us it is "ſelf-evident, that the *great demand* for goods will fully compenſate, and more than compenſate, for the ſmall delay and *charge* occaſioned by coming within the Aſſociation;"—that is—the *fines* aſſeſſed by the Committees being added to the other *charges* of the goods, the merchant will draw his uſual profit, and thus be amply "compenſated."--And ſo the ſin of the *importer* is to be transfixed on the *conſumer!* why truly this is doing juſtice with a vengeance. If the honeſt induſtrious purchaſer can reliſh this kind of reaſoning, I heartily pity him. For my part, if any of the goods imported after the 1ſt day of December ſhall be brought into my family, with the price of two per cent. advanced on them, in conſequence of this reſolve, I ſhall ever think myſelf injuriouſly deprived of my property. If it be ſaid that I am under no neceſſity to buy, if I don't like the price, I apply the ſame arguments which are uſed againſt importing Eaſt-India tea. The *fine* ought no more to be impoſed on *me*, as a conſumer, in one caſe, than the *tax* in the other. Nay it is worſe than the duty on tea, according to our *author's principles*, for *here* my money is taken from me to refund the *fine* of a man, who is declared to be an enemy to his country; but *there* I only pay a tax to defray the charges of government, and to which I have no kind of objection, but that I had no voice in laying it. I have before ſaid that it is not the *quantum*, but the *right*, that is the object with a man, who is watchful of the liberties of his fellow-citizens. We ought always to be jealous of this right, and to guard it againſt foreign invaſions, and domeſtic infringements. I beg to know what kind of tyranny this gentleman would wiſh to eſtabliſh, which is to tie our tongues againſt ſpeaking upon public meaſures. If we live in a free land, it is a right we undoubtedly poſſeſs, and a right I am determined to exerciſe, whenever I apprehend my liberty is invaded. It is a duty I owe to my children, my kindred, and my country. It is nothing to *me*, whether my chains are forged by *one* or a *thouſand*. Slavery is deteſtable in *every* ſhape, and whilſt my hand can move, and my tongue can ſpeak, they ſhall patronize that liberty I love. The inferences which our author draws, from my decently propoſing an alteration of the reſolve in queſtion, are neither juſt nor generous;—that I wiſhed to diveſt the Congreſs of reſpect and eſteem, is abſolutely falſe.

As to our author's determination of leaving me to my *own* reflections, and at the ſame time declaring his intention to *aſſiſt* me with *his*, I may probably, at ſome future day, requeſt him to favour the public with a few of his explanatory notes on this kind of ſolo duette performance; but as I move in too humble a ſphere to aſpire to wit, I ſubmit the palm to one who appears to love it "dearly," and ſhall proceed to anſwer ſuch of his queries as require it. In No. 2, he queries if it is not more probable that fifty-two perſons ſhould be right, than a ſingle individual?—I anſwer, that numbers can never ſanctify error; that facts muſt always ſpeak for themſelves; and that a majority are ſometimes in the wrong. To produce a caſe or two in point—Every American will allow that the good Biſhop of St. Aſaph was right, tho' all the Lords in the Houſe were againſt him;—that Sir George Saville, Burke, Barre and Conway were on the ſide of liberty and juſtice, tho' the vote went the other way.—But to put the matter out of diſpute with reſpect to numbers, I can tell the gentleman, that more than one hundred times fifty-two diſapprove the reſolve in queſtion—indeed I never heard but one perſon thoroughly defend it.

To the 3d query, why I did not defer publiſhing my ſentiments till the meeting of the Congreſs? I reply, that I threw out the objections in order to have them canvaſſed, in hopes that ſome candid diſpaſſionate man would have taken up the ſubject, and handled it *decently* and *fairly*, and I further hoped that the Committee would enter ſo far into the merits of the caſe, as to hold in their hands the *fines* received on this account, in order that they might be *reſtored to the juſt owners* by the directions of the next Congreſs; and whilſt I am on the ſubject, I ſhall take the opportunity of publicly declaring my opinion, that the Committee ought *inviolably* to retain every farthing, and not ſend the money to Boſton till the matter be re-conſidered.

The laſt query calls for a reaſon, why I quoted the 10th reſolve of the Provincial Convention, which recommends petitioning before a ſuſpenſion of trade, and yet paſſed by the 11th reſolve, which conſented to a non-importation, in caſe the other colonies came into it? If our author had been candid enough to attend to the reaſoning on this head, he certainly would never have aſked the queſtion. The point I contended for was, that the merchants of this province did *not* act from mean ſiniſter motives, *contrary* to the ſentiments of their brethren in Convention met, but in *direct conformity* to their opinions; for they expreſly declare in the 10th reſolve above referred to, that it "*is their earneſt deſire* firſt to try the gentler mode of ſtating their grievances, &c." and this reſolve was carried *unanimouſly*; but the other reſolve, which acquieſces with a non-importation, *was not* unanimous; ſo that though they agreed to paſs this laſt reſolve, for the ſake of unanimity in the approaching Congreſs, it was evidently their opinion that a non-importation ought *not* to take place, till remonſtrances were firſt tried:—Whether they were right or wrong, I don't here pretend to ſay. All that I contend for is, that the merchants in ſending their orders had the ſanction of the *whole* province, given by a *unanimous* vote of their Repreſentatives in Convention met, and therefore I inſiſt, that the merchants of this city are unjuſtly ſtigmatized as enemies to their country, and the property wreſted from them, by virtue of the reſolve of the Congreſs, *ought to be returned*.

Whether our author will ſtill think that I merit the genteel epithet of a "grumbling patriot," muſt be left to himſelf to determine; but whether the accuſations, inſinuations, and perſonal reflections, which he has been pleaſed ſo plentifully to beſtow in the courſe of his lucubrations, will entitle him to the character of a gentleman, I ſhall ſubmit to the public.

AN ANXIOUS BY-STANDER.

The General Aſſembly of the colony of Virginia, which ſtood prorogued to the 2d of this month, is further prorogued by his Excellency Governor Dunmore to the 2d Thurſday in May next.

His Excellency Governor Eden has alſo further prorogued the General Aſſembly of the province of Maryland to Tueſday, the 28th inſtant.

His Honour the Governor has been pleaſed to Commiſſion Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE to execute the office of Vendue-Maſter for this city.

We hear that the inhabitants of Kent County, on Delaware, have collected the ſum of Two Hundred Pounds, for the relief of the Poor of the Town of Boſton, which has been tranſmitted by James Sykes, Eſq; to a gentleman in this city, to be forwarded to the Honourable Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; and applied by him to the benevolent purpoſe of the generous donors.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Jan. 27.

"On Tueſday it was moved in Aſſembly, that on Thurſday the Houſe do appoint a day in which to go into the Proceedings of the Congreſs, and at the inſtigation of a member the motion was withdrawn—and on Thurſday it was again moved, that the Houſe would take into conſideration the proceedings of the Congreſs, when Mr. ——— moved that the motion be not put; on which debates aroſe, and a diviſion enſued, which gave a *Coup de Grace* to the Congreſs, and a heavy blow to the violent party here."

Capt. Houſton, on his paſſage from London, in lat. 36: 30, long. 68: 10, ſpoke the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from Maryland for Leghorn, all well.

The brig Endeavour, Capt. Caldwell, from this port for Londonderry, took fire on Monday night, the 23d ult. off Reedy-Iſland, and is conſumed. Part of the cargo with all the men are ſaved. The fire, it is ſuppoſed, was occaſioned by a ſpark falling down behind the fire place into the hold.

The COMMITTEE for the County of Philadelphia are requeſted to be punctual in attending their next meeting, on Thurſday, the 16th inſtant, at the Public School houſe in Germantown, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Salem, January 7, 1775.

At a meeting of the Committee of Obſervation, choſen by the ſeveral townſhips in this county, purſuant to the reſolutions of the General Congreſs. Preſent Forty-four Members.

ANDREW SINNICKSON, Eſq; Chairman.

RESOLVED, That this Committee do approve of the proceedings of the General Congreſs, and, as far as in them lies, will uſe the utmoſt of their endeavours to ſee that the different articles of the Aſſociation are ſtrictly carried into execution within their reſpective diſtricts. And the following gentlemen are appointed a ſtanding Committee of Correſpondence for this county, viz. Robert Johnſon, John Carey, Bateman Lloyd, John Mayhew, William Hancock, Andrew Sinnickſon, John Holmes, Jacob Scoggin, and William Mecom, Eſquires, Meſſieurs Thomas Sinnickſon, Samuel Dick, Robert Wilſon, Samuel Nicholſon, Aaron Bradway, Richard Smith, junior, Whitton Cripps, William Smith, Allen Congleton, ſen. Henry Jeans, George Somerville, Thomas Carney, jun. Joſhua Shinn, James James, Iſaac Harris, Jacob Debois, Edward Hancock, John Finlew, and John Dickinſon, ſenior.

By order of the Committee,
SAMUEL FINLEY, Clerk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Nancy, J. Brice, from Jamaica. Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, N. York. Sloop Polly, A. Anderſon, N. London. Sloop Freedom, T. Nye, Plymouth. Ship Britannia, T. Houſton, London. Brig Union, S. Williams, from Hiſpaniola.

Outwards. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, for N. York. Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, and Ship Tyger, T. Fell, Jamaica. Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, Liſbon. Schooner Gull, J. Roſs, for Grenades.

Cleared. Brig Nancy, T. Crooker, Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, to Jamaica. Ship Hope, G. Curvine, Litterkenny. Sloop Charlotte, J. Mitchell, New-York. Brig Grenada Packet, J. White, Virginia. Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland. Schooner Tryall, R. Ham, South-Carolina.

RUN away, on the 31ſt of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, 4 miles from Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant man, named PHILEMON BOYL, *about 19 years of age; had on, when he went away, a good coat, jacket and breeches, of a dark chocolate colour, with gilt buttons, the back parts of the jacket are red, and his coat lined with pale blue lincey, grey ſtockings, good ſhoes, and a black ſilk cravat round his neck; he is much freckled in the face, has dark curled hair, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a wide ſtiff walk, and by trade a weaver. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* Four Dollars *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ *JOHN EVERLEY.*

To be SOLD, or LETT, on reaſonable terms, by
DANIEL WILLIAMS,
In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near the State-houſe,

SEveral tracts of good land in Northumberland county, on the waters of Middle-creek, between Sunbury town and Carliſle, and near a good ſettlement of induſtrious Germans, and ſome tracts on the other waters near the Weſt Branch of the Saſquehanna.

ALSO TO BE LETT, on reaſonable terms,

Several tracts of very good rich land, in Lancaſter county, on the waters of Wiſkeniſky, about 18 miles from Saſquehanna, and about 20 miles from Lebanon town, near Tulpahocken ſettlement; it is well watered, and plenty of rich bottoms of meadow ground, very ſuitable for induſtrious perſons that underſtand farming, grazing, and dealing in cattle. Such perſons may meet with encouragement and aſſiſtance in making ſettlements there, by applying to ſaid DANIEL WILLIAMS. 2 m.

To be SOLD or LETT,
Or Exchanged for Houſes or Lots in or near this City, and may be entered on the Firſt of April next,

A MERCHANT-MILL and SAW-MILL adjoining, in good repair, together with 100 acres of land, ſituate in the county of Cheſter and townſhip of Kennet, diſtant from Cheſter 20 and from Wilmington 10 miles, at the latter place the flour may be readily diſpoſed of, as there is a ſmart trade carried on there; the county of Lancaſter lies about 25 miles back of ſaid mills, where they may weekly be ſupplied with ſufficient quantities of wheat; the mill-houſe is built of ſtone and brick, about 40 by 35 feet, alſo a ſtone addition adjoining 30 by 25 feet; there are in ſaid mill two pair of millſtones, one of French burrs the other of Cologne, three boulting reels and hoiſting works that go by water, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, three rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen and a pump of good water in the yard, the barn is one ſtory of ſtone, and a frame upon it with ſtabling underneath, there are about 10 acres of very good meadow that are watered out of the mill race, and two apple orchards of divers fruits. The place has always been deemed a healthy ſituation, and in a good neighbourhood. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the aboveſaid premiſes and mills, or take them on leaſe for ſeven years, may view them at any time, and may be more fully informed, by applying to JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, living near the ſame, or to the owner and ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, who has a large aſſortment of 5 and 6-qr. BOULTING-CLOTHS on hand, which will be ſold low for caſh, or ſhort credit. ELLIS LEWIS. t. f.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituated in Pileſgrove, Salem county, and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, containing 180 acres, of which are 10 acres of meadow and 16 more may be made, and between 70 and 80 acres clear, an orchard, of about 80 trees, of excellent fruit, a dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a ſtone cellar under the one half, a never-failing ſtream of water within a few rods of the door, and plenty of water adjoining to each field in the drieſt ſeaſon; the ſoil is loomy and tolerable good for wheat, and excellent good for paſture, it is within a mile and an half of a populous Landing on Oldman's Creek. The purchaſer, on paying one half of the purchaſe-money, may have a reaſonable time for paying the other half, upon giving ſecurity, if required.

OBADIAH LLOYD.

☞ If not ſold before the 25th of March, it will be LETT for one year. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS ſeveral of the Public Lamps in this City have lately been wilfully broken and otherwiſe much damaged, and ſome of the Cups which contain the Oil have been taken out and carried off by ſome evil diſpoſed Perſon or Perſons. The WARDENS of this City do therefore hereby promiſe a Reward of TEN POUNDS, for each Lamp broken or damaged as aforeſaid, to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall make Diſcovery of the Offenders, to be paid upon their being legally convicted thereof.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Jerſey market, a black HORSE, a natural pacer, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, has a blaze in his forehead, buſhy mane and ſwitch tail, one of his hind feet white. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said horſe had on an old ſaddle, with an iron hook faſtened on it, and a kirb bridle. ¶

WHEREAS there is now in my poſſeſſion, and under my notice, the following articles, viz. One dark drab rockelo, two womens dark coloured cloth cloaks, a beaver hat, and a felt ditto, a parcel of old clothes, a ſilver table ſpoon, and a pair of ſilver tea tongs. Whoever has loſt any of the above goods, by applying to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again. ¶

Thornbury, Cheſter County, Firſt-Month 27, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from John Hill's, at the Sign of the Three Tons, in Middletown, in the county aforeſaid, on the evening of the 24th inſtant, a BAY GELDING, 3 years old laſt ſpring, near 14 hands high, black mane and tail, his mane long and lays on the off ſide, a ſtar in his forehead, part of one hind hoof white, a ſhort tail, lightiſh coloured under his belly, ſhod before with old ſhoes, a half-worn ſaddle, with blue pluſh houſings almoſt new, and ſnaffle bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice and convicted, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for the horſe and ſaddle only, Thirty Shillings, with reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE BRINTON. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an indented ſervant man, named ISAAC LEWIS, *about 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, long viſage, grey eyes, dark brown hair, ſlender built, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has remarkable thick ankles and round ſhins, very talkative about horſes, as he profeſſes himſelf a groom; he lived till of age with John Iams, on the Weſtern Shore, in Maryland, who is remarkable for keeping good running horſes, and afterwards with Archibald Dick, at Marcus-Hook; had on, when he went away, an old fine ſhirt, three pair of ſtockings, one of which white yarn, the others worſted, a pair of ſhoes, a pair of greaſy buckſkin breeches, and a pair of white fuſtian ditto, a new blue jacket, with white metal buttons, a ſuperfine coating coat, lately turned, with baſket buttons, and bound, a coarſe coating ſurtout, both lightiſh grey, and a half-worn 30s. hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by* MARMADUKE COOPER. §

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, on the 24th day of January laſt, a certain John Hetherington, *a Sheerman by trade, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a likely ſmart man, wears his own ſandy hair, about 23 years of age; had on a blue coat, and lightiſh coloured jacket and breeches, a pair of home made blue ſtockings. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Hetherington, and delivers him to the keeper of Philadelphia Goal, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM HOULGATE. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that a certain THOMAS MELING, jun. of Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, did obtain an obligation from us, the ſubſcribers, for the payment of Thirty-two Pounds Ten Shillings, bearing date the 21ſt day of January, 1775; theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment on the ſaid obligation, for we are determined not to pay the money, not having, nor likely to receive any conſideration therefor.

JOHN CAIN,
¶ JOHN SHANNON.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to John Goodwin, late of this city, Houſe-carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid Goodwin, will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, in the evening of the 11th of March next, if not ſold before at private ſale, A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, three ſtories high, 20 feet in front and 40 feet deep, bounded northward by ground of Daniel Offley, and ſouthward by William Richard. Alſo a HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets; the lot is 16 feet front and 80 feet deep; the houſe is two ſtories high, with a two ſtory kitchen.

Sarah Kerlin,
6 W. Hannah Goodwin, } Execut.
Jacob Harman,

TO BE SOLD, BY
William Martin, Upholder, in Front-ſtreet,

A MOST excellent Edderdown Silk Quilt, which affords more warmth than three large blankets, and is not near ſo heavy as one, is very comfortable for gouty and rheumatic invalids, and is very portable, as it may be carried in a pillow caſe, for travelling. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

or private SALE, on Thurſday, the 16th day of February,

A VALUABLE plantation, or tract of land, containing about 220 acres, ſituated and lying in the Great Valley, Tredyſfrin townſhip, Cheſter county, with three log dwelling-houſes, and plenty of limeſtone and timber, in a convenient part for the ſale of lime; there are about 5 acres of good meadow, and about 25 acres more may be made; a large ſtream of water, and a good conveniency for erecting any ſort of a mill, being about 20 miles from Philadelphia. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame before the day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to SARAH CHRISTY.

N. B. Isaac Means, who left Belygouly, in Ireland, and is ſuppoſed to live near Bedford, has a ſiſter's ſon come into this country laſt fall, whoſe name is Robert Anderson, who would be glad to ſee him, or know where he lives; ſaid Means may get intelligence, by enquiring of ſaid Sarah Chriſty. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Levering, late of Roxborough townſhip, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, before the 20th of March, that they may be adjuſted and paid by

William Levering,) Executors.
¶ Aaron Levering,)

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE LAD, about 18 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, was brought up to Plantation Buſineſs, and can do Man's work. For Terms, apply to Recompence Sherry, at Upper-Alloway's-Creek, in Salem County. *January* 26, 1775. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 236 acres of land, ſituate in Mansfield townſhip, Burlington county, on the great road leading from Burlington to Amboy, about 5 miles from the city of Burlington, and one mile from the river Delaware; there is on ſaid plantation a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, barn and other convenient buildings, a good pump at the door, two bearing orchards, of about 12 acres of choice fruit, about 25 acres of good meadow, 50 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable quantity of which is cedar rails; the whole well watered, and in good tenantable repair, will lett for about 60 l. per annum. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the tenant on ſaid place and view the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Freehold, Monmouth county, who will diſpoſe of it on moderate terms, and give a ſufficient title. JOHN ELLIS. ¶

To be LEASED for a TERM of YEARS, and

entered on this ſpring, on a reaſonable rent,

THE IRON-WORKS, known by the name of Sharpſborough Iron-works, ſituated in the county of Suſſex, and province of Eaſt New-Jerſey, on a ſtream, called the Walkill; the works conſiſt of a furnace, with caſtings, bridge-houſes, and all other houſes neceſſary; one forge near ſaid furnace, and a ſaw-mill; the forge has three fires, and two hammers; one other forge about a mile from the furnace, conſiſting of two fires and one hammer, with a good ſtone coal-houſe, dwelling-houſe, and other houſes neceſſary. Alſo the half part of a valuable griſt-mill, with one pair of ſtones, overſhot, on a never-failing ſtream of water, and juſt new repaired. Likewiſe between four and five thouſand acres of land, on which are five good farms improved, with one hundred acres of good Engliſh meadow, in good fence, it produces hay ſufficient to keep all the teams neceſſary for the uſe of the works and farms; there are on ſaid tract, within two miles of the furnace, 300 acres of good aſh ſwamp; there is alſo on the premiſes a ſufficient quantity of timber, within 3 miles of the furnace, to ſupply the works for a number of years longer than the above leaſe, and an inexhauſtible fund of excellent iron ore (eaſily raiſed) within a mile of the furnace; the whole is ſituated in a plentiful part of the country for produce, and a good part for trade. Any perſon inclining to rent the above, may know the terms, by applying to Joseph Sharp, living in Salem county, Weſt Jerſey, or the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

January 26, 1775. ABIA BROWN.

N. B. The above Works have been erected ſix years. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Penſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 20th of January, 1775, a likely Scotch ſervant man, named *James Stuart*, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, dark complexion, and has a ſcar over one of his eyes; had on, when he went away, a ſmall beaver hat, hemmed round the brim with blue tape, a ſhort ſkirted coat, yellowiſh waiſtcoat and breeches, ſpeckled cotton and worſted ſtockings, old calf-ſkin ſhoes, lately patched; he alſo took two ſuits of other clothes with him; he is a tolerable good clerk, and may perhaps forge a paſs; he is much given to lying, and that in a quiet manner, that perhaps may deceive many. Any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ Benjamin Taylor.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, on the 23d of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, a Wherry, and ſmall pair of Oak Sculls, the timbers of the wherry mulberry, one of which is broke near the head, one ſide of the ſculling place, which is likewiſe mulberry, is ſplit off, her ſtern ſheets are pretty much decayed, the ſeat next the head gone, her colour Spaniſh brown, ſhe carries two ſails, the foremoſt of which ſtands very much a-head, and has a piece of pewter nailed round the hole. Any perſon who will bring ſaid wherry to me, provided ſhe is not damaged ſo as to render her unfit for uſe, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES SLOAN. ‖ 4*W.*

IN purſuance of an order iſſued from the Orphan's Court of Bucks county, will be expoſed to ſale by way of public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Gabriel Swartzlander, in the townſhip of New-Britain, Two tracts or parcels of land, ſituate in New-Britain, containing together 76 acres and 123 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Stout, Robert Kirkbride, Thomas Good, and Daniel Evans; it being part of the real eſtate of Abraham Freed, deceaſed, and to be ſold by Gabriel Swartzlander, Salome Swartzlander, and Abraham Stout, Adminiſtrators. †

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

Living in Martick townſhip, Lancaſter county,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of LAND, 80 of which are cleared, and under good fence; the land abounds with walnut, locuſt and hickory, the land is excellent for raiſing wheat and other grain; has extraordinary good paſture, and is well watered, 10 acres of timothy meadow made, and as much more may eaſily be made; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, 30 by 28 feet, two ſtories high, with three rooms on each floor, a good cellar, two double barns and ſpring-houſe, a young bearing orchard, alſo a good merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, one for merchant and the other for country work, with a never-failing ſtream; the mill is in good repair, water-wheel, cog, wheat running gears, boulting gears and cloths all partly new, new hoiſting gears, all going by water; likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, lately built, cloſe by the merchant mill, there is plenty of water for both mills five months in the year; ſaid mills are ſituate three miles from M'Collough's and M'Call's ferries on Saſquehanna, and five miles from Joſeph Reed's on ſaid river, where may be had plenty of wheat at almoſt all ſeaſons; ſaid plantation and mills are but 35 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. WILLIAM LONG. ¶

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS on Saturday, the 21ſt of January laſt, a certain *Gottlieb Henry Vacanter* hired a Horſe of the ſubſcriber, on condition to return in two days time, but has not as yet appeared: I hereby offer the above reward for bringing or ſecuring both man and horſe, or for each of them FOUR POUNDS. Said *Vacanter* had on, when he went away, a light coloured ſuit of clothes, brown ſtockings, red coloured broad face, about 36 years old, very talkative, and a great lover of grog. The horſe is black coloured, between 12 and 13 hands high, has a white ſpot on each ſhoulder, and one of his ears is ſhorter than the other. GEORGE KNARR. ¶

Pikeland, Cheſter County, January 20, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

R*UN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented Welſh ſervant man, named* Ellis Jones, *about* 23 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 11 *inches high, pretty long viſage, large eye-brows, ſhort black curled hair, and ſtoops in the ſhoulders, hanging down his head when he ſpeaks, middling long noſe, and his teeth ſtanding cloſe together and bending in, ſpeaks ſlow, on the Welſh dialect, writes a middling good hand, but ſpells bad, pretends to be a grocer by trade, and much addicted to get drunk; had on, when he went away, an old beaver hat, the brim cut ſmall and leſs one way than the other, and a felt hat a good deal wore, Ruſſia ſhirt, mended with check linen, Welſh cloth coat, mixed colour red and white, much faded, looks brown, with a turn down ſmall cape and hair buttons, a green cloth jacket and breeches, but not of the ſame piece, brown ſtockings, mended on the heels with buckſkin, old ſhoes, lately ſoaled, and Pinchbeck buckles; took with him a ſingle white linen neckcloth, and old leather breeches; he arrived laſt ſummer from London with Captain Stephen Jones. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* Nathan Evans.

N. B. He talked of liſting in the Engliſh army, and probably he may try to make his way towards Boſton. ¶

At the Desire of ſeveral Gentlemen.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

An AMERICAN EDITION of The SPIRIT OF LAWS.

By the great and immortal M. DE SECONDAT, Baron DE MONTESQUIEU (ſo honourably mentioned by the Continental Congreſs)

Tranſlated from the French by Mr. NUGENT.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Work to be printed in two Volumes, Octavo, Page for Page with that moſt elegant London Edition, printed for Nourſe and Valliant, in the Strand, on a good Paper, and neatly bound, lettered, and edgerolled with Gold.

II. The Price to Subſcribers will be Twenty Shillings, Pennſylvania Currency; Seven Shillings and Six-pence to be advanced at the Time of ſubſcribing, and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence on the Delivery of the Work.

III. When three Hundred Subſcribers are pleaſed to approve of theſe Conditions, the Work ſhall immediately be put to the Preſs, and finiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

IV. A Liſt of the Subſcribers will be given in the firſt Volume.

Subscriptions for this valuable Work are thankfully received by *John Dean* (the Editor) Bookbinder, in Lætitia-Court, Mr. *Joſeph Dean*, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet, Mr. *John Dunlap*, Mr. *Joſeph Crukſkank*, and Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, Printers, Philadelphia. Mr. *James Adams*, Printer, Wilmington; Mr. *William Aikman*, Bookſeller, Annapolis; Mr. *Iſaac Collins*, Printer, Burlington; Mr. *Hugh Gaine*, Printer, New-York; Mr. *Robert Wells*, Printer, Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

Bucks, ſſ.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, by way of public vendue, on the ſecond day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and piece or lot of ground, containing about 30 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Plumſted; now in poſſeſſion of Thomas Shewell; bounded by lands of William Allen, Eſq; Charles Stewart, Joſeph Ellicott, and others; late the eſtate of Henry Godſchalk; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ Samuel Biles, Sheriff.

Bucks, ſſ.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, by way of public vendue, on the 10th day of February next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, containing 93 acres, more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in the townſhip of Warwick; bounded by land of George Waters, Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; Samuel Flack, and a great road; whereon is erected a ſaw-mill; late the eſtate of Jacob Lapp; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ Samuel Biles, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 3d day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain large brick meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate in Manheim town, Lancaſter county; alſo the rents, iſſues and profits ariſing out of 300 lots, more or leſs, ſituate in ſaid town; alſo ſeven large out-lots, containing 74 acres of land; the whole lots and tenements being more particularly deſcribed in a mortgage from Henry William Steigle to Iſaac Cox, dated the 2d day of February, 1770, and recorded at Lancaſter, in the Recorder's Officer: All ſeized and taken in execution, as the property of Henry William Steigle, and to be ſold by

January 4, 1775. John Ferree, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks and Lancaſter, who are indebted to the honourable the Proprietaries for quitrent, that attendance will be given to receive the ſame at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, from the 6th day of February next, to the 11th of the ſame month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 20th to the 25th; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 27th of February to the 6th of March next; at Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, from the 7th to the 11th of March next; at Pennſbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 14th to the 18th; and at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, from the 21ſt to the 25th of March next, incluſive; at which reſpective times and places, all perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. James Maccubbin, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid by Zachariah Hood, Executor.

N. B. The ſtill-houſe, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth-ſtreets, to be ſold or lett. *Nov.* 8, 1774. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on

Monday, the firſt day of May next, at the houſe of Gilbert Tice, of Johnſtown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Sir William Johnſon, Bart. deceaſed, and in purſuance of the ſame,

SUNDRY tracts of valuable land, viz. A tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, ſituated near Schohary, and containing about 19,000 acres; another tract, near the ſame, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; another tract extending along the Adaguightinge, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Saſquehanna, about 23,000 acres of which will be ſold. Another tract of 5000 acres, in a patent granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 3000 acres in a patent granted to Peter Servou, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which ſaid ſeveral tracts are directed by the ſaid will to be ſold by the ſaid Executors, and the monies ariſing therefrom applied as therein mentioned. Any perſon or perſons inclined to treat for the ſame, or any part thereof, before the day of ſale, may apply to Sir John Johnſon, Bart. or any other of the Executors, who will give them further particulars, or treat about the ſame, otherwiſe the ſame will be ſold, and a good title given on the day of ſale before mentioned.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For Printing, by Subſcription, in four pages *folio*, on a good letter, and demy paper, in ſize and quality equal to the Pennſylvania Gazette or Journal,

The PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform the Public, that from the ſolicitation and encouragement of ſeveral Gentlemen of reputation, they have entered into a Co-partnerſhip, for the purpoſe of printing a News-Paper, to be publiſhed weekly, on *Saturday*, which they engage to do, on the moſt free and impartial principles, conſiſtent with the ſtricteſt ſecrecy and decorum----Upon thoſe principles, and thoſe only, they take the liberty of requeſting the patronage of the Public, aſſuring them that the utmoſt exertion of their abilities and induſtry in every particular will be uſed to make the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER as improving, inſtructive, and entertaining as poſſible. For this purpoſe they intend giving their readers a relation of the moſt remarkable and important occurrences, foreign and domeſtic, collected from the magazines and papers in *Europe* and *America*, as well as from other ſources, having a particular regard to ſuch matters, as ſhall moſt intimately relate to the welfare of the colonies.----To communicate advertiſements of every kind---The arrival and departure of ſhips---All intereſting marine intelligence---Improvements in agriculture, &c. &c. with ſuch ingenious obſervations as may tend to the entertainment of the Public----Nor ſhall a place be wanting for judicious remarks, eſſays, moral, hiſtorical, political, geographical, and poetical of the learned of both ſexes, in this and the neighbouring provinces, whoſe general aſſiſtance is earneſtly requeſted, and to whom the paper ſhall be ever free, and their productions received with gratitude---fully intending to eſtabliſh a correſpondence in *Europe*, the ſeveral Colonies in *America*, and Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*. They hope that all due encouragement will be given to ſo laudable an undertaking, and therefore wiſh to proſecute their deſign, ſo ſoon as a number of ſubſcribers are procured ſufficient *barely* to ſupport the expence, relying on the kindneſs of the Public, for further encouragement, as their performance ſhall appear to deſerve it.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who may pleaſe to favour us with their ſubſcriptions, ſhall (in the City, Diſtrict of *Southwark*, and *Northern Liberties*) have their papers handed to them, at their reſpective houſes, or if in the country, forwarded by the firſt opportunity---Nor ſhall any care be wanting, to tranſmit them to the moſt diſtant cuſtomers, with all the expedition poſſible.---The rates of the paper and advertiſements will be the ſame with thoſe now printed in this city---All advertiſements ſhall be inſerted in order as they come in, and ſhall appear in a fair and conſpicuous manner---And as it is our wiſh, to give the moſt perfect ſatisfaction, our beſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to make the paper as compleat as poſſible; nor ſhall any partial motives whatſoever induce us to ſwerve from the aſſurances we now give the Public.

Together with a publication of the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER, we propoſe carrying on the Printing Buſineſs, in a correct, careful, and diligent manner; and any perſon that may pleaſe to employ us, will be attended to with reſpect and fidelity.

Subscriptions, for the *Pennſylvania Mercury* and *Univerſal Advertiſer* will be taken in by the Publiſhers, at their reſpective houſes; by Mr. John Airey, at the *Poſt-Office, Philadelphia*, and by ſeveral other Gentlemen in this and the neighbouring Colonies, to whom Subſcription Papers will be immediately diſpatched for that purpoſe.

We are, reſpectfully, the Public's
Moſt obedient friends and ſervants,
ENOCH STORY,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS,
Son of Joshua.

ROBERT and JOHN PROUD

HAVING diſſolved partnerſhip, this is to requeſt all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip, whoſe balances are overdue, to make immediate payment to *Robert Proud*, in Philadelphia, who only is impowered to receive the ſame; for as ſaid *Robert Proud* intends going to England in the ſpring, he is under the neceſſity of cloſing his affairs as ſoon as poſſible, for which reaſon he hopes the above requeſt will be punctually complied with, to prevent trouble; he has yet ſome goods on hand, which he will ſell very low for caſh. Likewiſe a good two ſtory brick houſe and lot of ground, 20 feet front on Second-ſtreet by 54 feet deep, oppoſite *Archibald M'Call's*, near the New-market. For further terms apply to Robert Proud, or Stephen Collins, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2406.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1775.

By the LORD HYDE Packet, Captain JEFFERIES, arrived at New-York in ſix Weeks from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

WESTMINSTER, November 30.

THIS Day his Majeſty went in State to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce; and the Houſe of Commons being ſent for, they preſented Sir Fletcher Norton for their Speaker, of whom his Majeſty approved; after which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious SPEECH from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT gives me much Concern that I am obliged, at the opening of this Parliament, to inform you, that a moſt daring Spirit of Reſiſtance and Diſobedience to the law ſtill unhappily prevails in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and has, in divers Parts of it, broke forth in freſh Violences of a very criminal Nature. Theſe Proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in other of My Colonies, and unwarrantable Attempts have been made to obſtruct the Commerce of this Kingdom, by unlawful Combinations. I have taken ſuch Meaſures, and given ſuch Orders, as I judged moſt proper and effectual for carrying into Execution the Laws which were paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the late Parliament, for the Protection and Security of the Commerce of My Subjects, and for the reſtoring and preſerving Peace, Order, and good Government in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and you may depend upon my firm and ſtedfaſt Reſolution to withſtand every Attempt to weaken or impair the ſupreme Authority of this Legiſlature over all the Dominions of My Crown; the Maintenance of which I conſider as eſſential to the Dignity, the Safety, and the Welfare of the Britiſh Empire; aſſuring Myſelf, that, while I act upon theſe Principles, I ſhall never fail to receive your Aſſiſtance and Support.

I have the greateſt Satisfaction in being able to inform you, That a Treaty of Peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte. By this happy Event, the Troubles which have ſo long prevailed in one Part of Europe are compoſed, and the general Tranquility rendered complete. It ſhall be my conſtant Aim and Endeavour to prevent the breaking out of freſh Diſturbances; and I cannot but flatter Myſelf I ſhall ſucceed, as I continue to receive the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances from other Powers of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the Peace.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Eſtimates for the Service of the enſuing Year to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that in this Houſe of Commons, I ſhall meet with the ſame affectionate Confidence, and the ſame Proofs of Zeal and Attachment to My Perſon and Government, which I have always, during the Courſe of My Reign, received from My faithful Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Let Me particularly recommend to you, at this Time, to proceed with Temper in your Deliberations, and with Unanimity in your Reſolutions. Let My People in every Part of My Dominions, be taught by your Example, to have a due Reverence for the Laws, and a juſt Senſe of the Bleſſings, of our excellent Conſtitution. They may be aſſured that, on My Part, I have nothing ſo much at Heart as the real Proſperity and laſting Happineſs of all My Subjects.

LONDON.

Nov. 24. The following toaſt is given in all polite and genteel companies throughout Scotland:—"To the free and independent Lords of Scotland, who oppoſed the Miniſterial mandate; and may the points of their ſwords never be blunted, when drawn in the defence of their liberties."

Yeſterday a great number of young recruits arrived in town from the Highlands in Scotland, in order to be ſent to North-America.

Nov. 26. The King of Sweden has ordered an exact ſurvey to be taken of the landed eſtates of all the Nobles in his dominions.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 28.

"By the laſt letters from Conſtantinople the peace with Ruſſia does not appear to be by any means eſtabliſhed on a ſolid footing. The troops of both parties have yet received no orders to quit their cantonments, nor the fleets their ſtations. There is likewiſe ſuch a diſcontent among the people, that a general inſurrection is apprehended: All the Ambaſſadors, except the Engliſh, are obliged to have a guard when they go abroad, for fear of being inſulted. The Grand Patriarch narrowly eſcaped being killed in the Moſque for preaching in praiſe of the peace; and there never was known ſuch a want of reſpect as upon that occaſion, in the Temple of Mahomet. The Baſhaw, and the Grand Viſir, are extremely embarraſſed, on account of the preſent ſituation of affairs; inſomuch that it is aſſured, they have deſired leave to reſign, from their apprehenſion of not being able to keep the people quiet."

Nov. 29. A ſmall ſloop arrived at Plymouth a few nights ago from Boſton, and no one but the Lieutenant, who had the command of her (and immediately ſet out poſt for London) was ſuffered to come aſhore.

The late Lord Clive was juſt ready to ſet out for Bath by the advice of his Phyſicians, but when his footman went up ſtairs to inform him that the coach was ready at the door, he found his Lordſhip dead.

Extract of a letter from New-York, October 5.

"I was ſome time ago in hopes to have ſent you by this time the reſult of the deliberations of the General Congreſs, but every thing they are about is endeavoured to be kept ſecret. To quiet our impatience, and amuſe us, they have publiſhed a reſolve, approving of the conduct of the town of Boſton, and have recommended to all the Colonies a non-importation agreement. For this agreement we are very well prepared; we are overſtocked with Engliſh goods; yet I am afraid the recommendation of the Congreſs, though it will be chearfully and unanimouſly voted, will not be unanimouſly and faithfully kept. My reaſon is, the colonies will never put any faith in the town of Boſton, and on that account every merchant will import more largely than ever, in expectation of an increaſed price and ſale, thinking that his neighbours will not do the ſame. By this we ſhall have the market glutted.

"It has juſt tranſpired here, that the Boſton Deputies at the General Congreſs are violent beyond all bounds, and inſiſt on the following meaſure, that each colony ſhall furniſh a body of men properly equipped with arms and ammunition, and march them to the aſſiſtance of Boſton; they ſay, ſuch a vigorous effort would make Great-Britain tremble, and engage Parliament to repeal all the obnoxious Acts.

"The other Deputies in general oppoſed this deſperate trial, for very good reaſons, that many of them would have to march their men 500 and 1000 miles, and that it would be a long time before their army could rendezvous near Boſton; but they offer, if the New-England Colonies will find the men, the reſt of the Colonies will each pay their quota of the expence; this does not ſatisfy the New-England Deputies, though their four Colonies can raiſe a great number of fighting men; they ſay that in the common cauſe of America no obſtacles ſhould be feared, and a contribution in money is not an equivalent to the riſk of actual ſervice.

"This information you may be aſſured is genuine; it is ſaid to have come from ſome of the deputies againſt the meaſure; the madneſs of the propoſal has given a general ſhock to the public; the horrors of a civil war look us full in the face; and though we are ſure our deputies will never conſent to ſuch an act of deſperation, we wiſh we had them home again.

"The Boſton people want to involve us as deep into the ſcrape as themſelves, and then very probably they would make their peace at our expence. I never liked the Boſton people, and now I diſlike them a thouſand times more than ever. Britain has many friends in this town, yet none of us will pay taxes till we cannot help ourſelves. I do think we ſhall never be rightly quiet here; in looking forward there is but an indifferent proſpect; and my reaſon is, none of the Printers dare to publiſh any thing againſt the popular opinions, ſo the people only hear their own ſide of the queſtion.

"Our principal Bookſeller and Printer, Mr. Rivington, publiſhed only a ſingle piece in his paper againſt our liberty proceedings, and though he gave his author when called upon, yet all the other Printers, and all the patriots, have abuſed and threatened him ever ſince. As he is an old England man, the Printers and Bookſellers here conſider him as an intruder; really they have ſome reaſon to be diſpleaſed, for he is a man of abilities, and very polite addreſs, and has conſiderably hurt their trade. His friends have adviſed him to do ſo no more, or they will not be able to protect him.

"If you was here you would ſometimes think yourſelf in London; almoſt every houſe has the London papers; our friends in London having orders to tranſmit us all the papers written in oppoſition to our meaſures, as the popular party hinder our Printers from publiſhing them here. I expect ſoon to ſend you the determinations of the Congreſs."

Dec. 1. His Majeſty was attended yeſterday to the Houſe of Peers by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce.

The Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, were preſent.

A letter from Paris ſays, it is reported there that the Cardinal York is choſen Pope.

We hear, that all Officers of Regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, are ordered to repair to that kingdom without delay.

Dec. 3. On Wedneſday the Earl of Bute was at St. James's before the King went to the Houſe, and afterwards appeared in his place in the Houſe of Peers.

Extract of a Letter from Bayonne, Nov. 16.

"Our deputy of trade at Paris has juſt ſent us the copy of a memorial which the Court of England has cauſed to be delivered to the Count de Vergennes, that orders may be given to all owners of veſſels and French privateers trading to America not to approach the Engliſh colonies; as the ſhips of war ſtationed in thoſe ſeas will receive orders, if they meet with them to inſpect them, and if they find more merchandize and manufactures than are for the conſumption of the colony to which they are bound, they will be ſeized, and the profit given to the veſſel that takes them; that the great quantity which has already been exported to the colonies, has encouraged the Americans to perſiſt in their diſobedience, from the hopes of being always ſupplied in this manner; that his Britannick Majeſty does not ſuppoſe the French Miniſter would countenance this illicit trade, which proceeds only from the ſpeculations of the Merchants, who ſeize all opportunities of gain; and that thoſe who ſhall continue this traffic may take notice, that they have been informed of his Britannick Majeſty's intentions, who only requires an obſervance of the treaties, and would not ſend any orders before he had acquainted his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that he might ſignify that for all offences of this kind the loſs will fall ſolely on thoſe who engage in them, without becoming a national concern, or diſturbing the union and concord which ſubſiſts between theſe powers. This copy has been diſtributed upon Change to all owners of veſſels and privateers, that they might not pretend ignorance, it being confirmed by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty."

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor of London, a little before the Houſe of Commons broke up, took the oaths of allegiance, ſupremacy, and abjuration, and delivered in his qualification as Knight of the Shire for the county of Middleſex, and ſubſcribed the ſaid oaths and qualifications.

It is ſaid that the Lord Mayor qualified himſelf on Mrs. Wilkes's jointure; which it ſeems in the eye of the law belongs to the huſband, though he has not power to convert a penny of it to his own uſe.

On Thurſday the Houſe of Peers, preceded by the Lord Chancellor, waited on his Majeſty with their Addreſs on his ſpeech; to which they received the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"My Lords,

"I thank you for your affectionate aſſurances of duty and loyalty. The zeal you expreſs for the ſupport of the ſupreme authority of the Legiſlature, which I ſhall conſtantly maintain, is very agreeable to me; and your reſolution to proceed with temper and unanimity in your deliberations, gives me the greater ſatisfaction, as it correſponds with the hearty concern I ſhall ever have for the true intereſts of all my people."

Yeſterday the Marquis of Rockingham attended the levee at St. James's, for the firſt time this winter.

December 6. The Earl of Chatham is greatly indiſpoſed with the gout at Hayes.

Letters from the Hague adviſe, that General Yorke, in a conference lately with the States, told them, that his Majeſty flattered himſelf, that during the miſunderſtanding between him and his American ſubjects, their High Mightineſſes would ſtrictly forbid all their ſubjects from furniſhing arms, or warlike ſtores, to the Americans, and doubted not of their complying with this requeſt, conſidering the ſtrict peace and friendſhip ſubſiſting between them.

Dec. 8. *The following is a circumſtantial account of the proceedings in the Houſe of Commons on Monday laſt.*

Upon the order of the day being read, for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech, Lord Beauchamp roſe, and moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. Beſides the uſual form of addreſſing, his Lordſhip introduced ſeveral pertinent obſervations on the preſent ſpirit of the Coloniſts, their reſolves, meetings, and in particular their intended non-importation agreement. His ſpeech was in general well received and much approved of.

His Lordſhip was ſeconded by Mr. De Grey, jun. Lord John Cavendiſh now roſe, and having previouſly condemned the conduct of Adminiſtration, and the turbulent ſpirit of the colonies, moved an amendment, in calling for ſuch papers relative to America, as had been received ſince the laſt ſeſſions, without which, his Lordſhip remarked, it would be impoſſible for the Houſe to determine with propriety or certainty, whether it might or might not be neceſſary to adopt other meaſures.

Lord North anſwered Lord John Cavendiſh in a ſhort ſpeech, and ſaid he ſhould give himſelf or the Houſe very little trouble, as he imagined when he came in that there was not a member preſent, who would not perceive the neceſſity for acting in the manner propoſed by the ſpeech. His Lordſhip owned himſelf to be the fabricator of it, and ſaid that it was drawn up ſhortly, purely to avoid all cavil, and to promote an unanimity of opinion at this important criſis.

He was anſwered by Mr. F. Montagu, who in general diſapproved of the addreſs, and who ſeconded the motion for the amendment very ſtrenuouſly.

Governor Johnſtone ſpoke very fully on the ſame ſide, and was heard with a good deal of attention. He contended very ably, that America was not worth keeping on the terms and principles contained in the addreſs.

He was followed by Mr. Fox, who was very pointed in his obſervations on the manner the gallery was cleared. He ſaid it was a mere Miniſterial trick to ſtiſle enquiry and ſhorten debate; for if the gallery had been open, Adminiſtration muſt have been obliged to break that ſilence and unconcern they now affected to hold. It was extremely unfair, he ſaid, that perſons ſhould be ſhut out from being preſent at the diſcuſſion of a queſtion, in the event of which they were ſo highly intereſted; and concluded by a ſucceſſion of very pointed and ſevere animadverſions.

Mr. Hartley (a new member) ſpoke next, and entered pretty fully into the contents of the ſpeech and addreſs, and urged ſtrongly the neceſſity of Lord John Cavendiſh's propoſed amendment.

Col. Barre was very able on the ſame ſide. He was of the ſame opinion with Governor Johnſtone. He ſaid the ſcheme of reducing the Colonies by force was wild, incoherent and impracticable; and though it were not, that a dominion ſupported by force would anſwer no end whatever. He ſaid a report prevailed, that General Gage was ſhortly to be recalled, but that would ſignify nothing; for ſend whom you may, ſend a ſecond, recall him, and ſend a third, ſays he, it will be all to no effectual or ſubſtantial purpoſe.

Sir George Macartney anſwered the Colonel, and ſpoke with facility and preciſion. He was againſt the amendment, and in general for ſpirited meaſures.

Lord Carmarthen entered fully into the contents of the propoſed amendment, and dwelt much on the ſpirit of ſedition, turbulence and rebellion, which had manifeſted itſelf from one end to the other of the American continent.

Sir William Mayne declared himſelf unconnected with either ſide of the Houſe; ſaid his mind was unbiaſſed, and his conduct ſhould be unfettered; that on the preſent occaſion he was againſt the amendment, but reſerved his opinion till the queſtion, and the information neceſſary to diſcuſs and determine on it, came properly before the Houſe. He was heard with great attention, and general approbation.

General Smith was of the ſame opinion, obſerving, that the preſent was no proper time to take ſo great and important a queſtion into conſideration; and that his being now againſt the amendment, would not hereafter preclude him *from giving his thoughts freely, when the matter came before the Houſe in another form.*

Mr. T. Townſhend was for the amendment, and was very ſevere on the general conduct of Adminiſtration.

Mr. Burke put the Houſe into great good humour, but ſeemed willing to avoid the real merits. He was for the amendment.

Mr. Van ſpoke ſtrongly for the moſt firm and deciſive meaſures.

Mr. Solicitor General ſpoke very fully and ably, and endeavoured to anſwer every thing that had been offered on the other ſide. Beſides the above, Mr. Drake, and one or two other Gentlemen ſpoke in the debate.

The queſtion being put, at about half after ten, the Houſe divided. For the amendment 73, againſt it 264; and the queſtion for the Addreſs being then put, it paſſed of courſe in the affirmative.

Yeſterday it was with difficulty that Members ſufficient could be found to form a Houſe. As ſoon as forty came Lord Hinchinbrooke acquainted the Houſe that his Majeſty had been waited on, to know when he would be attended by the Houſe with their addreſs, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint this day at two o'clock.

The Houſe then took into conſideration his Majeſty's ſpeech, which was again read. After which a motion was made, that a ſupply ſhould be granted to his Majeſty; and that day the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee to conſider the ſaid motion.

After which the Speaker, and ſeveral other Members, went in their carriages to St. James's, to preſent the Addreſs to his Majeſty, for his Speech, which is in ſubſtance as follows:

They return his Majeſty their humble thanks for his moſt gracious Speech from the throne.

They aſſure his Majeſty, that they receive with the higheſt ſenſe of his Majeſty's goodneſs the early information which he has given them of the ſtate of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay. And feel the moſt ſincere concern, that a ſpirit of diſobedience and reſiſtance to the law ſhould ſtill unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in freſh violences of a moſt criminal nature. They lament that ſuch proceedings ſhould have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of the colonies; and that any of his ſubjects ſhould have been ſo far deluded and miſled, as to make raſh and unwarrantable attempts to obſtruct the commerce of his Majeſty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

They preſented their moſt dutiful thanks to his Majeſty, for having taken ſuch meaſures as his Majeſty judged moſt proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and for reſtoring and preſerving peace, order and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

They aſſure his Majeſty that they will uſe every means in their power to aſſiſt his Majeſty in maintaining entire and inviolate the ſupreme authority of this Legiſlature over all the dominions of his crown; being truly ſenſible that they ſhould betray the truſt repoſed in them, and be wanting in every duty which they owe to his Majeſty and to their fellow-ſubjects, if they failed to give their zealous ſupport to thoſe great conſtitutional principles which govern his Majeſty's conduct in this important buſineſs, and which are ſo eſſential to the dignity, ſafety and welfare of the Britiſh empire.

They expreſs great ſatisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, and that, by this happy event, the general tranquility is rendered complete; and entertain a well-grounded hope that his Majeſty's endeavours to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances will be attended with ſucceſs, as his Majeſty continues to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers, of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

They conclude with aſſuring his Majeſty that they will, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, grant to his Majeſty every neceſſary ſupply; and that they conſider themſelves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of their moſt affectionate attachment to a Prince, who, during the whole courſe of his reign, has made the happineſs of his people the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions.

Lord North was not preſent at the Houſe yeſterday, having on Monday ſlipt down and hurt his leg, ſo that he was not able to go abroad.

Dec. 10. All the mails for America and the Weſt-Indies are detained till Saturday night.

They write from Cadiz, that an engagement has happened in the Gut of Gibraltar, between three Spaniſh frigates and five Mooriſh cruizers, wherein two of the latter were ſunk, and the other three, after loſing the greateſt part of their crews, were obliged to ſubmit to the Spaniards.

The Parliament will adjourn on Friday the 23d inſtant, and meet again for the diſpatch of buſineſs on Wedneſday the 18th of January.

Mr. E. Burke, in his ſpeech on Monday laſt, on the amendment of the addreſs, though he was not *logiſtically* argumentative, was very *humourouſly* and *pointedly* ſo. Amongſt other humourous reflections which he made on Adminiſtration's buoying up the new Members, by telling them the addreſs was nothing but a *vote of compliment*, he compared ſuch a conduct to a deſigning, diſſipated lover, who under the ſhew of the moſt honourable ſolicitations, firſt ſqueezes his miſtreſs's hand, then aſks her to take a turn in the park, next to an excurſion in the country, and ſo on, ſtep by ſtep, till he diſhonours her, and brings her in the end to that infamy and diſgrace, that what was originally her misfortune, becomes her ſhame and diſgrace.

Mr. Burke, in the ſame ſpeech, mentioning the preſent ſituation of America, drew a fine allegorical picture of that country, which he compared to a funeral. Trade and commerce, he ſaid, were the pall-bearers; the principal merchants and traders were chief mourners; the Weſt-Indian and African merchants cloſed the proceſſion; whilſt the army and navy, at a diſtance, looked on in gloomy ſilence at ſo melancholy a ſight.

The following is his Majeſty's anſwer to the Members of the Houſe of Commons who attended him with their Addreſs on Thurſday:

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my particular thanks for this very loyal and dutiful Addreſs. I receive with the higheſt ſatisfaction and approbation your aſſurances of aſſiſtance and ſupport in maintaining the ſupreme authority of the Legiſlature over all the dominions of my Crown. It ſhall be my care, to juſtify by my conduct the confidence you ſo affectionately expreſs, and to ſhew that I have no intereſts ſeparate from thoſe of my people."

December 13. Yeſterday the Houſe of *Commons*, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, on the ſupply, came to the following reſolutions:

That 16,000 men be employed for the ſea-ſervice 1775, including 4282 marines.

That 4l. per man per month be allowed for maintaining the ſaid men, including the ordnance for ſea-ſervice.

The Houſe alſo came to a reſolution for allowing the importation of Indian corn, and ordered the report this day.

On the motion that the Committee do agree that 16,000 ſeamen ſhould be employed in the ſea ſervice for the year 1775, including 2400 marines, ſeveral queſtions were aſked of Mr. Buller, concerning the ſtate of our marine forces at home, and the increaſe of it in North-America ſince laſt year; the gentlemen in oppoſition ſeeming to think that to provide men for the ſhips ſent out againſt America, we were left in a defenceleſs ſtate at home; but Mr. Buller, in his reply, endeavoured to prove the very contrary; and that every fort, as well as all the guard-ſhips, had their full complement of men. The Committee agreed to the ſupply, and then the Houſe broke up.

PROTEST.

HOUSE of LORDS.

Die Mercurii, 3° Novembris, 1774.

THE Lord Chancellor reported his Majeſty's ſpeech, and the ſame being read by the Clerk,

Moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

To declare our abhorrence and deteſtation of the daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the laws, which ſo ſtrongly prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other provinces of America, to obſtruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

To return his Majeſty our humble thanks for having been pleaſed to communicate to us, that he has taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as his Majeſty hath judged moſt proper and effectual for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and for carrying into execution the laws, which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, relative to the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

To expreſs our entire ſatisfaction in his Majeſty's firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution to continue to ſupport the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of his crown, and to give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that we will chearfully co-operate in all ſuch meaſures, as ſhall be neceſſary to maintain the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire.

That as this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common intereſt of Europe, we have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being acquainted with the concluſion of the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte; that we confide in his Majeſty's endeavours to prevent, as far as poſſible, the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and from the aſſurances given to his Majeſty by other powers, we have the pleaſing expectation that nothing is likely to intervene that may interrupt the preſent happy tranquility in Europe.

That it is no leſs our duty than our inclination to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and reſolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the excellency of our conſtitution; and impreſſed with the deepeſt gratitude for the many bleſſings we have enjoyed during the courſe of his Majeſty's reign, to teſtify with unaffected zeal at this conjuncture our inviolable fidelity to his Majeſty, and our ſerious attention to the public welfare.

Then an amendment was propoſed to be made to the ſaid motion, by inſerting, after the word *Throne*, at the end of the firſt paragraph, theſe words:

To deſire his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to give direction for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the ſtate of the colonies, that we may not proceed to the conſideration of this moſt critical and important matter, but upon the fulleſt information; and when we are thus informed, we ſhall without delay apply ourſelves with the moſt earneſt and ſerious zeal, to ſuch meaſures as ſhall tend to ſecure the honour of his Majeſty's crown, the true dignity of the mother country, and the harmony and happineſs of all his Majeſty's dominions.

Which being objected to, after long debate, the queſtion was put, whether theſe words ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid motion? It was reſolved in the negative. Contents 13 Non Contents 63.

Diſſentient,

Becauſe we cannot agree to commit ourſelves with the *careleſs facility of a common addreſs of compliment*, in expreſſions, which may lead to meaſures in the event fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties of a very great part of our fellow ſubjects.

We conceive that an addreſs upon ſuch objects as are before us, and at ſuch a time as this, muſt neceſſarily have a conſiderable influence upon our future proceedings; and muſt impreſs the public with an idea of the general ſpirit of the meaſures which we mean to ſupport.

Whatever methods we ſhall think it adviſeable to purſue, either in ſupport of the mere authority of parliament, which ſeems to be the ſole conſideration with ſome, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and ſatisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our conſtant and invariable object, it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the reſult of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate enquiry.

No materials for ſuch an enquiry have been laid before us; nor have any ſuch been ſo much as promiſed in the ſpeech from the throne, or even in any verbal aſſurance from Miniſters.

In this ſituation we are called upon to make an addreſs, arbitrarily impoſing qualities and deſcriptions upon acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and juſt extent of which we are as yet in a great meaſure unapprized; a procedure which appears to us by no means conſonant to that purity which we ought ever to preſerve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

2. Becauſe this addreſs does, in effect, imply an approbation of the ſyſtem adopted with regard to the colonies in the laſt parliament. This unfortunate ſyſtem, conceived with ſo little prudence, and purſued with ſo little temper, conſiſtency or foreſight, we were in hopes would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the miſchiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was continued, and the diligence with which it has been purſued; a ſyſtem which has created the utmoſt confuſion in the colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy proſpect of the diſpoſitions of Lords in the preſent parliament, *when we ſee the Houſe, under the preſſure of ſo ſevere and uniform an experience, again ready, without any enquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the ſpirit of the former fatal proceedings.*

But whatever may be the miſchievous deſigns, or the inconſiderate temerity, which leads others to this deſperate courſe, we wiſh to be known as perſons who have ever diſapproved of meaſures ſo pernicious in their paſt effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in haſte, without enquiry or information, to commit ourſelves in declarations which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

RICHMOND,
PORTLAND,
ROCKINGHAM,
STAMFORD,
STANHOPE,
TORRINGTON,
PONSONBY,
WYCOMBE,
CAMDEN.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, *Dec.* 8.

To the PEOPLE *of* ENGLAND.

I MUST begin this letter with declaring that I am not an American, that I have not, nor ever ſhall have any connection with America, and that I am not acquainted with one perſon of that country; ſurely then I may be allowed to be what I profeſs, impartial, diſintereſted, actuated only by the general good, and no farther concerned in the event than any other individual who, like me, ſtands on the brink of the gulph open to ſwallow us all.

I will not enter into the queſtion of the right of taxation of America by Great-Britain. Whether it exiſts or not is totally immaterial; I mean to offer to your conſideration only the expediency of uſing force on this occaſion. Let Schoolmen, Divines and Lawyers, ſplit ideas in infinitum, and loſe themſelves in endleſs mazes of abſtraction, but let the Politician adhere to expediency, neceſſity, and advantage. Quid verum atque utile, curat atq; rogat et in hoc ſolo ſit. How far this *utile* can be obtained by carrying red hot war into the boſom of America will, I think, appear, if I may be allowed parva componere magnis, and to bring the idea home to every man by ſuppoſing a caſe ſimilar and familiar to us all. Let me then imagine a perſon poſſeſſed of a landed eſtate of 10,000l. a year, having on it one farm, the rent of which does not produce to the Landlord more than 100l. a year, but which, by the peculiarity of its circumſtances and ſituation, is enabled to conſume the product of the other parts. Let me ſuppoſe the Landlord finding an old title to an additional charge on this farm of 5l. a year, and claiming a right to levy, by a mode of his own, this ſum; this right the tenant denying, a ſuit at law is commenced, which by its numerous quirks and delays ſhall protract the deciſion for ten years, during which term the Landlord does not receive his rent: the Tenant, ruined by expences, cannot ſupport his manufacturers, who not calling for ſupplies from the other parts of the eſtate, the Labourers firſt, then the Farmers are ruined; ſo that when the decree comes for the Landlord, if ſuch decree ever ſhall come, he finds himſelf legally authoriſed to receive his 5l. additional rent, but the means to pay that 5l. the 100l. per annum, and the 9,900l. per annum are gone, his eſtate depopulated and waſte, and himſelf and all his other Tenants beggars and undone. If this conduct muſt by all mankind be deemed the extravagance of folly in a private man, what muſt it be in the ſuppoſed enlightened Miniſter of a nation?

Is it not a truth, a ſerious, dreadful truth, that our victories, our acquiſitions, and our conſequential taxes, have raiſed the price of commodities by raiſing the price of labour to that height, that we are underſold in every market in the world, but in thoſe of our Colonies, where we have kept an excluſive right; would people in their ſenſes wantonly throw away this right, and leave themſelves no market at all? Is it not a truth, that without trade this country may be a province of ſome empire, not an empire ſole, great, and by itſelf? Is it not a truth, that a war with America bars all the avenues to and means of this trade? And is it not a truth, that the men who make this war, who have ſet their fortunes on a caſt, and muſt abide the hazard of the die, ſhould with their heads pay the forfeit due to their country?

My friends, I do not endeavour to miſlead your underſtandings, I only wiſh to open your eyes. Compare, reaſon, judge for yourſelves, and your deciſion muſt be right. Engliſhmen cannot be long kept in the dark, nor duped to betray themſelves, their poſterity, and their country. Engliſhmen, jealous to diſtraction of their own invaluable liberties, will not be led wantonly to trample upon thoſe of their fellow-ſubjects in whatever parts of this globe they may happen to be born or placed.

X.

⁂

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, or private SALE, on Thurſday, the 16th day of February,

A VALUABLE plantation, or tract of land, containing about 220 acres, ſituated and lying in the Great Valley, Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, with three log dwelling-houſes, and plenty of limeſtone and timber, in a convenient part for the ſale of lime; there are about 5 acres of good meadow, and about 25 acres more may be made; a large ſtream of water, and a good conveniency for erecting any ſort of a mill, being about 20 miles from Philadelphia. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame before the day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to SARAH CHRISTY.

N. B. ISAAC MEANS, who left Belygouly, in Ireland, and is ſuppoſed to live near Bedford, has a ſiſter's ſon come into this country laſt fall, whoſe name is ROBERT ANDERSON, who would be glad to ſee him, or know where he lives; ſaid MEANS may get intelligence, by enquiring of ſaid Sarah Chriſty. ¶

IN purſuance of an order iſſued from the Orphan's Court of Bucks county, will be expoſed to ſale by way of public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Gabriel Swartzlander, in the townſhip of New-Britain, Two tracts or parcels of land, ſituate in New-Britain, containing together 76 acres and 123 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Stout, Robert Kirkbride, Thomas Good, and Daniel Evans; it being part of the real eſtate of Abraham Freed, deceaſed, and to be ſold by GABRIEL SWARTZLANDER, SALOME SWARTZLANDER, and ABRAHAM STOUT, Adminiſtrators. †

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS ſeveral of the Public Lamps in this City have lately been wilfully broken and otherwiſe much damaged, and ſome of the Cups which contain the Oil have been taken out and carried off by ſome evil diſpoſed Perſon or Perſons. The WARDENS of this City do therefore hereby promiſe a Reward of TEN POUNDS, for each Lamp broken or damaged as aforeſaid, to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall make Diſcovery of the Offenders, to be paid upon their being legally convicted thereof.

February 8, 1775.

NUMB. 2407.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MERCY JUSTICE

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

An Account of the MANUFACTORY *of* COMMON SALT.

IT will be unneceſſary to introduce this ſubject by ſaying any thing of the ſources of this Salt. The methods of preparing it for œconomical uſes are the ſame, whether we obtain it in a ſolid form, from the bowels of the earth, or from ſalt ſprings, or the ocean.--It is always neceſſary to diſſolve Rock Salt in water, before we attempt to purify it.

There are four methods of ſeparating Salt from water. The firſt is by means of what is called *congelation*. The ſalt water is expoſed to an intenſe cold, by which means the water is frozen, and the Salt is precipitated in a ſolid form. This method of obtaining common Salt is practiſed in the northern parts of Germany.

A ſecond method of obtaining common Salt is by means of an artificial draught of air. The ſalt water is pumped up to a conſiderable height, and ſuffered to fall upon ſix or ſeven rows of ſmall twigs, which break and divide it in ſuch a manner, as to expoſe innumerable ſurfaces to the action of the air, by which means the water is evaporated, and the Salt falls in a ſolid form upon the earth.—This method is likewiſe practiſed in many parts of Germany.

A third method of obtaining common Salt is by means of *evaporation*, by the ordinary heat of the ſun. Large quantities of Salt are obtained in this manner on the ſea-coaſt of the Cape Verd Iſlands and of South America. In order to facilitate the preparation of common ſalt by this proceſs, the inhabitants dig large ſhallow ponds, into which the ſea water flows: As ſoon as all the water is evaporated, the dry ſalt is taken out. A quantity ſufficient to ſupply the kingdom of France, for one year, is made in two weeks by this ſimple proceſs. The high price of ſalt, in that country, is owing to the duty that is laid upon it;—from this article alone, the Treaſury of France receives near one million ſterling a year. Salt, prepared in this manner, is called *Bay*-Salt.

A fourth method of preparing common ſalt is by evaporating the water by means of fire. This is practiſed only in thoſe countries, where there is plenty of fuel. All the common ſalt uſed in England and Scotland, is made in this manner. The ſalt-houſes are built near the ſea-ſhore, and are provided with a large pond, into which the ſalt water flows, where it ſtands long enough to depoſite ſome of its impurities; after this, it is pumped into a large pan, under which there is a cavity for the fuel: Around this pan, there is a walk.—While the ſalt water in boiling, the whites of eggs, or what is more common oxen's blood, is thrown into it to clarify it.—Theſe ſubſtances firſt mix intimately with the ſalt; but, as ſoon as the water boils, they coagulate and float upon the ſurface, firſt entangling all the impure matters which the ſalt water contained. After the water has been ſufficiently evaporated, the ſalt chryſtalizes, and falls to the bottom of the pan. It is now put into baſkets of a conical figure, through which the water, which adheres to the chryſtals of the ſalt, gradually drains away: This proceſs is called *clarification*, and the ſalt, obtained in this manner, is called boiled ſalt. The ſame proceſs may be uſed, when we want bay, rock or ſpring ſalt of an extraordinary degree of purity.

I beg leave to recommend the two laſt methods of obtaining common ſalt chiefly to my countrymen, as being moſt practicable on the ſea-coaſt, and in thoſe interior parts of the colonies, which abound with ſalt ſprings. The ſucceſs which hath attended ſeveral manufactories of this ſalt, which have already been eſtabliſhed in this country, give us reaſon to believe, that in a year or two the colonies might ſupply themſelves wholly with that article.

A MANUFACTURER.

BOSTON, *January* 23.

The Printers in this and the other American Colonies are requeſted to inſert the following in their ſeveral News-papers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Committee appointed by the town of Boſton to receive and diſtribute donations for the charitable purpoſe of relieving and employing the ſufferers by means of the act of Parliament, commonly called the Boſton Port Bill, from a due regard to their own characters, and that of the town under whoſe appointment they act, as well as for the ſake of the ſaid ſufferers, who depend upon the continual beneficence of their friends for neceſſary relief; think themſelves obliged, in this public manner, to contradict a ſlanderous report raiſed by evil-minded perſons, ſpread in divers parts of this province, and perhaps more extenſively through the continent.

The report is, that "each member of the Committee is allowed Six Shillings, as ſome ſay, Half a Guinea, for every day's attendance; beſides a commiſſion upon all the donations received, and other emoluments for their trouble." The Committee therefore thus openly declare that the abovementioned report is in every part of it groundleſs and falſe; and that they have hitherto attended and acted in their office, and ſtill continue ſo to do, without any intention, hope or deſire of receiving any other reward in this life, but the pleaſure which reſults from a conſciouſneſs of having done good.—So ſatisfied are they of their own *diſintereſted* motives and conduct in this regard, that they can ſafely appeal to the omniſcient Being for their ſincerity in this declaration.

And whereas the Committee have this evening been informed by a letter from the country, of another report equally injurious, viz. That "the Committee have employed poor perſons in working for themſelves, and gentlemen of fortune with whom they are particularly connected in their private concerns, and paid them out of the donations received;" the Committee do with the ſame ſolemnity declare the ſaid report to be as falſe as it is ſcandalous.

They were early apprehenſive that the enemies of *Truth* and *Liberty* would ſpare no pains to miſrepreſent their conduct and aſperſe their characters; and therefore, that they might have it in their power to vindicate themſelves, they have conſtantly kept regular books, containing records of *the whole* of their proceedings; which books, as the Committee advertiſed the Public ſome months ago, are open for the inſpection of ſuch as are inclined to look into and examine them.

The Committee now challenge any perſon whatever to make it appear, that there is a juſt foundation for ſuch reports. Until this *reaſonable* demand is complied with, they confide in the juſtice of the Public, that no credit will be given to reports, ſo injurious to the Committee, and to this oppreſſed and inſulted people.

If the friends of truth will inform the Committee of any reports they may hear, tending to defame the Committee, and by that means to diſcourage further donations for the benevolent purpoſe of relieving the ſufferers abovementioned, it will be acknowledged as a particular favour.

Signed by order of the Committee,

SAMUEL ADAMS, Chairman.

Boſton, Jan. 20, 1775.

From a late LONDON MAGAZINE.

On the PROCEEDINGS *againſt* AMERICA.

LOST is our old ſimplicity of times,
The world abounds with laws, and teems with crimes.
From Juſtice fierce Ambition wreſts the ſword;
Kings would be Gods—and Monarch ev'ry Lord.
Law, place, ſubjection, order, pride confounds;
And luſt of rule deſpotic nothing bounds.
In vain between this iron ſeat of pow'r,
Where the ſtate vultures every thing devour,
And the new world, where Freedom's ſons had fled,
And brav'd a deſert with untented head,
The great Atlantic rolls its wat'ry bar,
Oppreſſion's fatal dart can ſpeed ſo far.
With vengeance pointed, ſee it mount the ſky,
And law-pretenſions give it wings to fly.
O'er violated charters Freedom weeps,
And keen Suſpicion conſtant vigils keeps.
Commerce, from frequent marts, no more her own,
Exil'd, to foreign coaſts compell'd, is flown.
On uſeleſs keels, with helm neglected, ride
Britannia's bulwarks and Britannia's pride.
The hoſtile ſword, dread thought! prepar'd we draw
To rule by force,—the Tyrant's only law.
With eye uplifted, and with ſuppliant hands,
Her empire ſhaken, true Religion ſtands,
With air aſtoniſh'd, trembling for her doom;
And hears, or ſeems to hear, the chains of Rome.
See, from the deep, Britannia's genius riſe,
Ardent in pray'r—and thus addreſs the ſkies:
" Their freedom Heav'n defend!—avert the blow,
" Cruſh the vile ſceme, and lay the miſcreants low,
" Who counſel give, or lift the impious Hand,
" To ſtab our country in a foreign land.
" Inſpire each patriot breaſt with tenfold zeal,
" And for our refuge ſave their commonweal;
" And teach each little Monarch here below,
" What Tyrants ought to feel, or Princes know."

Lord KAMES's *Sentiments on American Taxation.*

OF all ſciences that of politics is the moſt intricate, and there is no political ſubject of greater importance to Great-Britain and the colonies than that of taxation. Either through the ignorance or inattention of our antient and modern legiſlators, we have many taxes impoſed, which hurt our manufactures and commerce, for the ſake of increaſing the public revenue for the preſent. We have even ſome taxes that are hurtful to manufactures and commerce without increaſing the revenue, and ſome which can be proved even to leſſen it.

In the preſent diſpute between the Miniſtry and America on the ſubject of taxation, it is to be wiſhed that the former would attend to the ſentiments of that judicious and diſpaſſionate Writer, Lord Kames: Some of whoſe obſervations are here ſelected for the conſideration of the Reader.

" The exportation of Britiſh manufactures to our American colonies ought to meet with ſuch encouragement as to prevent them from rivalling us; it would be a groſs blunder to encourage their manufactures, by impoſing a duty on what we export to them. We ought rather to give a bounty on exportation; which by underſelling them in their own markets, would quaſh every attempt to rivalſhip.

" Between the mother country and her colonies the following rule ought to be ſacred, that with reſpect to commodities wanted, each of them ſhould prefer the other before all other nations. Britain ſhould take from her colonies whatever they can furniſh for her uſe; and they ſhould take from Britain whatever ſhe can furniſh for their uſe. In a word, every thing regarding commerce ought to be reciprocal, and equal between them. To bar a colony from acceſs to the fountain head for commodities that cannot be furniſhed by the mother country but at ſecond hand, is oppreſſion; it is ſo far degrading the coloniſts from being free ſubjects to be ſlaves. What right, for example, has Britain to prohibit her colonies from purchaſing tea or porcelain at Canton, if they can procure it cheaper there than in London? No connection between two nations can be ſo intimate, as to make ſuch reſtraint an act of juſtice. Our legiſlature, however, have acted like a ſtep-mother to her American colonies, by prohibiting them to have any commerce but with Britain only. They muſt land firſt in Britain all their commodities, even what are not intended to be ſold there; and they muſt take from Britain, not only its own product, but every foreign commodity that is wanted. This regulation is not only unjuſt but impolitic; as by it the intereſt of the colonies in general is ſacrificed to that of a few London merchants. Our legiſlature have at laſt ſo far opened their eyes, as to give a partial relief. Some articles are permitted to be carried directly to the place of deſtination, without being firſt entered in Britain, wheat for example, rice, &c."

⁂ *A few Setts of Lord* KAMES's SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF MAN *may be had of W. Hall.*

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of LYNFORD LARDNER, Eſq; deceaſed,

ONE equal and undivided fourth part of the ANDOVER IRON-WORKS, in the counties of Suſſex and Morris, in the province of New-Jerſey, to which belong between eleven and twelve thouſand acres of land; the ore is eſteemed of the beſt quality of any in America, and the mine bank ſituated at a mile's diſtance from the furnace is thought to be inexhauſtible. The iron has been proved from experiments made both in England and America, to be proper for every uſe to which iron can be converted, and equal to the Swediſh for making of ſteel. The Furnace and Forge lie at the diſtance of 7 miles from each other, and the manſion-houſe and other buildings are elegant and commodious; the ſituation is convenent for either the Philadelphia or New-York markets. For terms, apply to

6 w. JOHN LARDNER, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A FINE large bay COACH HORSE, has a ſtar and ſnip, is between 15 and 16 hands high, trots exceeding well, and is ſold for no other reaſon than that he has too much ſpirit for the uſe that is made of him; the price is 50 l. Enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the George Tavern, the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets.

Wanted, A good Saddle HORSE,

about 5 or 6 Years old, full 15 Hands high.

For further Particulars, enquire of WILLIAM RUSH, at the Corner of Race and Third-ſtreets. ¶

THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS of ENGLAND, from the Reign of WILLIAM the Conqueror (firſt King of England) down to his preſent Majeſty GEORGE the Third,----Is juſt now publiſhed and ready for ſale, price *One Shilling and Sixpence*, by STEWART HERBERT, jun. at the New Printing-Office, in the Borough of Lancaſter.---It contains a true Hiſtory of their Lives, and the Character which they ſeverally ſuſtained, whether in *Church* or *State*, in the *Field*, or in *private Life*.

The Whole attempted in that conciſe and venerable Diction of our Forefathers, the ancient Jewiſh Hiſtorians.

BY NATHAN BEN-SADI.

WANTS a PLACE, as a NURSE,

A YOUNG WOMAN with a good Breaſt of Milk. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD, BY

CHARLES CHROSLEY,

At the Sign of the Crooked Billet, in the Manor of Moreland,

A SECOND-HAND BREW COPPER, that will hold ſeven or eight Barrels, with a Horſe-Mill, and all the Utenſils thereto belonging. ¶

To be SOLD by private SALE,

The following TRACT and LOTS of LAND, viz.

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Hopewell, in Hunterdon county, and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, containing 160 acres of excellent good land, there are about 110 acres cleared, 20 acres of which excellent meadow, watered by a never-failing ſtream, the other known to be exceeding good wheat land, and the remainder good timber land; ſaid plantation is well watered in every field. There are on the premiſes, a frame-houſe, with 3 rooms on a floor, a new barn, 34 by 24 feet, covered with cedar, a young bearing orchard, near 100 trees of the beſt grafted fruit, the whole being in good fence, within 9 miles of Trenton, and one mile from Pennington, and near to ſundry houſes of public worſhip.

One lot, ſituate in Pennington, lying on the great road leading from Trenton to the Union Furnace, containing about 10 acres, 2½ of which is excellent Engliſh meadow, the remainder good arable land; there being on ſaid lot a large commodious brick houſe, with a cellar under the whole, finiſhed off in the beſt manner, a good kitchen adjoining the ſame, with two ſtore houſes, one of which is two ſtories high, a ſmoke-houſe, ſtables that will contain near 60 horſes, and a large ſhed, with all neceſſary convenience for tavern-keeping, or carrying on the mercantile buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner. The premiſes formerly occupied by Col. Samuel Hunt, and being a corner houſe, where two roads paſs by the door, makes it very public, and the advantage of its ſituation preferable to any other in the place.

One lot ſituate in Pennington, containing 5 acres, with a young bearing orchard of 60 trees, a frame houſe, a ſtory and a half high, with 3 rooms on a floor, a frame barn, 36 by 24 feet.

One other lot, ſituate in Pennington, containing 5 acres, with a good frame houſe, two rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, with a cellar under the whole. Indiſputable titles will be given to the purchaſer or purchaſers of the above deſcribed tract or lots of land. Any perſon purchaſing the whole, or part, by paying a ſmall part of the purchaſe money, may have the remainder on eaſy payments. For further terms, apply to Mr. JOHN CHAMBERS, Merchant, in Trenton, Mr. ABRAHAM BONNELL, in Kingwood, or the owner, living in Pennington.

January 30, 1775. JOSEPH BROWN.

Eveſham, February 4, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Eveſham, on the 1ſt inſt. a ſervant man, named OWEN WILLIAMS, born in Wales, and lately imported by Captain Cook, from London; he is a freſh coloured young man, about 18 years old; had on, and took with him, an old beaver hat, one new ozenbrigs ſhirt, and one old check ditto, a dark coloured double-breaſted jacket, one ditto drugget, foreparts new, new buckſkin breeches, black ſtockings, new ſhoes, with hob nails. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges.

¶ ENOCH EVANS.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Anxious By-ſtander has made one Paragraph of my laſt Letter to you ridiculous, by miſquoting and mixing it with his own. I did not ſay, I would leave him *to* his own Reflections, and yet aſſiſt him with mine; I ſaid, I would leave him to convince himſelf from his own Reflections, which I might do, and yet ſuggeſt ſome Queries as Subjects of Reflection—beſides that it muſt be neceſſarily ſuppoſed his Reflections would follow the Peruſal of the Eſſay, and ſo in Point of Time include it. I beg this Writer would look into his Dictionary, and ſee whether Demand means an Accumulation of Price. I allow it ſometimes occaſions it. A quick Demand, and a Choice of Cuſtomers, will compenſate any Merchant for a much greater Delay and Charge than the Aſſociation will create. The Congreſs provided againſt enhancing the Price, ſo that it depends upon ourſelves whether the Conſumer ſhall be oppreſſed. But our Author grows angry, cavils at Expreſſions, and almoſt calls Names; I have therefore done with him. If he goes on a little longer, the Lyon's Skin will quite drop off; already we ſee all his mighty Pother and Patriotiſm reſpects the 2 per Cent. which he wants to have returned, or at leaſt not ſent to Boſton. As I am more of a Merchant than an Author, I have ſtated an Account for the Congreſs, which may convey to your Readers a clearer View of the Senſe of America reſpecting it than my poor *Lucubrations.*

DR. *The* CONTINENTAL CONGRESS *in Account with* NORTH-AMERICA. CR.

TO the Diſapprobation of two Royal Governors, holding Commiſſions during Pleaſure, as per Speeches.

To Ditto of General Gage, as per Letter to P. Randolph, Eſq; and ſundry other Acts.

To Ditto of the Village of Rye.

To Ditto of ſundry Inhabitants of the Weſt End of Long-Iſland, as per Subſcriptions and Marks.

To the expreſs Diſapprobation of A. W. Farmer, the Miniſterial Hireling.

To Ditto of Mr. Bruſh, the Member of Aſſembly for Cumberland, in the Province of New-York, whoſe patriotic Vote made the Majority there.

To Ditto of Joſeph Lownes, as per Gazette, No. 2405.

To Ditto of the Anxious By-Stander, per Do. No. 2402.

To Ditto (moſt probably) of his Countryman, Lord North.

BY the Approbation of the Province of New-Hampſhire, ſhewn by their faithful Performance of the Aſſociation.

By Ditto of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, as per Vote of Provincial Congreſs.

By Ditto of Rhode-Iſland, as per Vote of Aſſembly.

By Ditto of New-Jerſey, as per Ditto.

By Ditto of Pennſylvania, as per Ditto.

By Ditto of the Lower Counties.

By Ditto of Maryland, as per Reſolve of the Provincial Convention.

By Ditto of Virginia, as per faithful Performance of the Aſſociation.

By Ditto of North-Carolina, as per Ditto.

By Ditto of South-Carolina, as per Ditto.

By Ditto of Georgia.

Ballance.

Errors excepted, February 3, 1775. PHILADELPHUS.

PETERSBOURG, *Oct.* 28.

THEY write from Moſcow, that Pugatſchew is daily expected there. He keeps a melancholy ſilence, nearly approaching to deſpair; he is very narrowly watched and too cloſely confined in an iron cage, to attempt any thing againſt his own life, which it is thought he intends; he endeavoured to ſtarve himſelf, by refuſing all manner of nouriſhment, but his keepers have found means to force him to eat. Some days before this Rebel was ſeized, he was in a diſmal ſituation; for want of other ſuſtenance he fed upon roots, and had juſt killed his horſe for his ſupport.

Hague, Nov. 23. The plan laid by the Court of Spain is no longer a ſecret; the Engliſh Cabinet knew it as ſoon almoſt as it was formed. The Court of Verſailles neither approved nor diſapproved of it: Therefore when Prince Maſſerano ſet out for that Court, the Engliſh Miniſtry charged Lord Stormont to acquaint the Count de Vergennes with the diſcovery they had made, in order to preſerve the pacific aſſurances which theſe three Powers had reciprocally made to each other, and prevent that Ambaſſador's meeting with a cold reception in England.

It was propoſed that a fleet ſhould ſail from Ferrol, and another from the Havanna, with 4000 land forces on board; that they ſhould join in a certain latitude, and then go together and take poſſeſſion of Penſacola, the moſt important colony that the Engliſh ſecured to themſelves by the laſt peace, for watching the Spaniſh trade from La Vera Cruz, Panama, &c. The galleons which come from that country to Europe are obliged to ſteer their courſe that way in order to get a wind: Beſides, the Engliſh ſhips ſtationed there have an opportunity of ſeeing every thing that paſſes; and a ſmall fleet there in time of war may be a check to the whole Spaniſh trade in that part of the world.

Warſaw, Nov. 12. Though we were in hopes to have ſeen the affairs of Poland ſettled this year by the Dyet, there is reaſon to fear that will not be the caſe, as the Dyet, which meets the 15th, will be again prorogued to February next. This prorogation is now the ſubject of debate, many Members being for finiſhing the buſineſs before it takes place, in which caſe the Dyet muſt ſit till Chriſtmas.

The inhabitants of Valachia are under great concern for the Ruſſians leaving that country, being apprehenſive that the Turks will take that opportunity to revenge themſelves upon them for their ſufferings in the late war; ſeveral families are therefore going to put themſelves under the protection of the Ruſſians. The laſt letters from Peterſbourg mention, that upwards of 3000 families are come from Valachia, to ſeek an aſylum in the dominions of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Liſbon, Nov. 1. We have received certain advice, that the Moors have laid ſiege to the town of Ceuta.

Naples, Nov. 8. There is a talk of reducing the Clergy of this kingdom at the rate of from fifty to one; and it is thought that the number that will then be left in the country will be very ſufficient.

Peterſbourg, Nov. 8. The Grand Viſir has notified to Marſhal Romanzow the nomination of Abdoul Kerim, Begler Bey of Romelia, to be Ambaſſador to this Court; and informed the Marſhal at the ſame time, of his having received from the Sultan the ratification of the peace. The Marſhal, in return, immediately acquainted the Grand Viſir, that he was ready to exchange their reſpective ratifications, and that her Imperial Majeſty had appointed Prince Repnin to be her Ambaſſador at the Porte.

This important intelligence did not arrive here till Saturday laſt, by a meſſenger from Marſhal Romanzow, who likewiſe mentions that the Porte had already named Governors to all the fortreſſes reſtored by Ruſſia. A Baſhaw of Three Tails is appointed to be Governor of Choczim.

Our winter ſets in uncommonly early this year, and is likely to prove a ſevere one. The ice from the Lake of Ladoga came down ſo ſuddenly, and unexpectedly, as to damage the bridge of boats over the Neva before it could be removed; and the river cloſed on Sunday night.

Paris, Dec. 4. All the maritime towns of France have charged their Deputies, in this City, to make remonſtrances againſt the orders they have received to conform in future to the conventions, which the Court of Great-Britain has obtained for the prohibition of ſending foreign manufactures to their Colonies. The Deputies went, upon this occaſion, in a body, to Mr. de Trudenne, Superintendant of the Manufactures of France; but he told them, the demand made by the Court of Great-Britain was nothing more than the execution of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two Courts, and which his Majeſty had lately renewed; and, therefore, they muſt not expect any alteration in reſpect to the affair in queſtion.

LONDON.

Nov. 24. In caſe of an interregnum, the Lord Mayor of London is the Chief Magiſtrate in the realm; he is ſaid to be the prime perſon of England. When James the Firſt was invited to the throne of England, Sir Robert Lee, then Lord Mayor of London, ſubſcribed firſt, before the great Officers of the Crown and all the Nobility. The Lord Mayor of London walks next but one to the Prince of Wales at the coronation of the King of Great-Britain. Thoſe honours ſuperior, to that of the Nobility, juſtly belong to the higheſt Citizens of the firſt commercial city in the world. The Lord Mayor of London ſeized and committed to priſon Jefferies, Lord High Chancellor of England, and a Peer of the realm. Nor is this the only inſtance of the Chief Magiſtrate of London having exerciſed his undoubted right of controuling bad Judges, for much about the ſame time Sir John Chapman, Lord Mayor of London, committed Sir Robert Wright, Lord Chief Juſtice of England, to the goal of Newgate: From which it is obvious, that the Lord Mayor of London hath a power over the Chancellor and all the Judges of England, when they depart from their duty, as eſtabliſhed by the great charter and law of the land."

It is ſaid, the Directors of a great trading Company have been ſome time ſince employed in reviewing and inſpecting the accounts of thoſe Nabobs, who for ſeveral years paſt have returned to Europe with ſuch monſtrous fortunes. The enquiry is ſaid to turn on, whether the preſents received by them for granting indulgences in trade, &c. abroad, ſhould not be carried to the account of the Company? This queſtion has been carried in the affirmative, the conſequence of which will be a very conſiderable refund.

Nov. 26. A Correſpondent ſays, "Some violent diſturbances have lately happened in Geneva, and there is a total change of the Magiſtrates."

A letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 18, ſays, "On Monday laſt a Court Martial was held at the barracks, when a Corporal was tried, on the accuſation of Sir Edward Newenham, in behalf of his fellow-citizens. The charge was, that Sir Edward had been illegally ſtopped and impeded on the King's highway, by two Centinels then on duty. The Centinels juſtified and ſaid, that they had orders from the Corporal: The Corporal could not, or would not, declare from whom he had ſuch an arbitrary command; he was therefore broke, and perhaps he ſinks to riſe. Thus has the worthy and patriotic Knight upheld and ſecured, in his perſon, the rights of his countrymen, and, with his uſual ſpirit, prevented a ſecond innovation."

Nov. 29. It is reported that advice is received of the death of the Earl of Breadalbane, lately elected one of the 16 Peers for Scotland.

On Monday Lord Mansfield delivered the opinion of the Court of King's Bench on the cauſe between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hall, late Collector of Duties in the iſland of Grenada. The merits of this cauſe turned on the validity of an impoſt of four and an half per cent. made by his Majeſty in Council, without the concurrence of Parliament, on all exports from the above iſland. The council for the Plaintiff, Mr. Campbell, had contended, 1ſt, That the crown cannot by its own authority impoſe a tax on any country, though obtained, as Grenada was, by conqueſt; and, 2dly, That even if the crown ever could have exerciſed ſuch power, yet that by certain proclamations, inviting Britiſh ſubjects to ſettle and colonize in Grenada, and promiſing them an eſtabliſhed government by Council and Aſſembly as in the other Iſlands, his Majeſty had waved that right, and diveſted himſelf of that power prior to the date of the order impoſing the preſent tax. The Judges concurred in the latter propoſition, and gave judgment for the Plaintiff; in conſequence of which the Iſland will be relieved henceforward from the payment of this duty.

Dec. 1. A motion it is ſaid will be made in the Houſe to-morrow ſe'nnight to expunge the reſolutions of laſt Seſſions, relative to the Middleſex election.

A letter from Paris mentions, that a petition is preparing to be preſented to the Parliament there in favour of the Proteſtants.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, Nov. 27.

"Orders are received for the Falkland ſloop of war, which was intended for the coaſt of Guinea ſtation, to wait to carry expreſſes of the determinations of Parliament, reſpecting the Boſtonians, and ſhe will go out of harbour the firſt wind."

Dec. 3. A letter from an Engliſh Gentleman at New-York to a Merchant at Leeds, dated Sept. 22, ſays, "The province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay is providing with arms and ammunition, more then ever they did in time of war; Agents are down here daily buying powder, &c. and the country in general is caſting ball in plenty. General Gage and the army are under the protection of the cannon of Boſton. They have fortified the Neck leading into Boſton, and dare not put any new law into execution. I believe if they ſhould proceed from Boſton, to execute any offenſive plan, they would all be cut off. All the troops are gone from hence with the ammunition, &c. The Americans will never give up taxation. Salem is no place of ſafety for General Gage; Boſton is his place of refuge.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Nov. 17.

"The Creditors of the Merchants who have failed at Marſeilles are going to enter a proceſs againſt the Abbe Terray and the heirs of Mr. Conny, who ſhot himſelf, for having given out his bills for ſix millions to the Miniſter, who ſuffered them to be proteſted againſt his word of honour and engagement. Theſe are the objects with which the Parliament is going to be employed. The queſtion is, whether the Miniſter or the King is to reimburſe the heirs? The Abbe Terray is under arreſt."

It is expected that a ſtrict and ſevere enquiry will immediately be made into the means by which Gentlemen returning from India have acquired ſuch monſtrous and overgrown fortunes: The removal of ſuch an inveſtigation cannot fail of affording peculiar ſatisfaction to every lover of his country.

A commiſſion is preparing to paſs the great ſeal, for appointing a new Board of Admiralty to fill up the vacancy therein by the death of Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq;

The Britannia, Hendrick, from Maryland, is ſafe arrived in the Downs, after being obliged to cut and run the 19th of November, having a Dover pilot on board.

Dec. 8. The laſt letters from Rome adviſe, that there is great diſagreement among the Cardinals in the Conclave, each being deſirous to favour his own party.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Nov. 28.

"It is determined that the Count de Guignes ſhall return to England with the character of Ambaſſador, and very ſoon. The Parliament has granted him what the Chatelet refuſed; ſo that his affairs are now ſettled, and as he has conſtantly acted as Ambaſſador ſince he left London, the King has made him a preſent of the amount of his appointments for ten months, which will enable him to return to London with eclat.

"The Duke de Choiſeuil is returned to this city, and is very aſſiduous to ingratiate himſelf at Verſailles; but he has not yet been invited to any particular parties, though he has been at ſeveral hunting matches. His partizans are cautious of paying their court to him with the ſame aſſiduity as they did at Chanteloupe, when he was in exile.

"The Duke de Aiguillon has not received his recal, nor permiſſion to return; but a limited order to come and give an account of certain tranſactions during his adminiſtration, which will ſoon be made public. All complaints againſt the old Miniſters are to be referred to the Parliament, the king being determined not to interpoſe his authority in the adminiſtration of public juſtice, which his Majeſty entruſts entirely with that tribunal."

They write from the iſland of St. Thome, on the coaſt of Africa, that the King Herod, Capt. Steel, belonging to America, is loſt going over the bar of Benin; and that before this diſaſter happened, her Negroes had mutinied, and terribly wounded the Chief Mate and ſeveral of the crew.

Capt. Fenwick, on his paſſage from Maryland, on the 28th of November, in about lat. 48:36 north, and long. 8:40. fell in with a Dutch ſnow belonging to Fluſhing, from Curaſſoa, bound to Fluſhing, called the Maria Chriſtina, Capt. Laurens Frybon, in diſtreſs; ſhe had been ten weeks without a rudder, and 15 days without bread or water; the Captain had buried all his people but five. Capt. Fenwick, with difficulty, ſaved the Captain and four of the people, the other could not be recovered.

They write from Gibraltar that an armed Spaniſh bark, with a few reſolute men on board, ran into the harbour of Tetuan, and ſet fire to two large galliots and a half galley, belonging to the Moors, which were burnt to the water's edge, and upwards of one hundred of the crew periſhed.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Nov. 25.

"Letters from Vienna adviſe, that the Deputies from the Council of the Swiſs Cantons, and from Geneva, after having ſeveral conferences with Count de Colloredo, were preſented to their Imperial Majeſties, who gave them a moſt gracious reception. It is ſaid their commiſſion is to deſire his Imperial Majeſty's protection againſt the plan that is formed for diſturbing their tranquility, by invading their dominions; and to make him an offer of 20,000 men, to be employed wherever he ſhall be pleaſed to direct. This offer, it is thought, will keep his Imperial Majeſty from entering too haſtily into the ſchemes of the Bourbons; and, with the aſſiſtance of Pruſſia, will be ſufficient to fruſtrate ſome deſtructive projects, and by that means preſerve the balance of power in Europe, and the peace of the North.

Dec. 10. The weather in almoſt every part of the Continent is uncommonly ſevere, in particular at Paris, where the cold is ſo very intenſe that the like has not been felt theſe 25 years,

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Dec. 2.

"Letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the Delegation has paſſed an edict, by virtue of which the Poliſh Gentlemen are permitted to enter into trade without being, as heretofore, degraded; which is looked upon as a very judicious ſtep. Theſe letters add, that Mr. Benoit, the Pruſſian Miniſter there, has delared to the Delegation, in the name of the King his Maſter, that the ſcheme formed for augmenting the Poliſh troops muſt not be carried into execution, his Pruſſian Majeſty being determined that no ſuch thing ſhall take place, nor the unfortunate inhabitants of that kingdom be put under any additional burthens.

"They write from Madrid that the Miniſtry there had received advice, that the Emperor of Morocco met with ſo warm a reception at Ceuta, that great numbers of his people were killed by the fire from the garriſon, in conſequence of which he had drawn off his troops before that place."

Dec. 13. A number of tranſports are ſailed for Ireland, to receive on board the 22d, 49th, 55th, and 63d regiments. Major General Howe, and Sir William Draper, are going out as Brigadiers on the Staff.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, Nov. 12.

Notwithſtanding the prohibition of the Government, not only pamphlets but ſatyrical prints are daily publiſhing; ſome againſt particular people; others inſtructing the Conclave in their duty in chuſing a Pope; others ſatyrizing in the moſt ſevere manner all the Cardinals one after another; and laſtly others, eſpecially the prints, reflecting on the late Pope for his ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits in particular, and likewiſe for his aboliſhing ſeveral ſocieties of Monks; for his toleration in not making uſe of all the thunder of the Vatican againſt thoſe, who were not of the Roman Catholic Religion; and many more ſuch ſcurrilous invectives on the memory of the deceaſed Pontiff."

NEW-YORK, February 6.

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, Jan. 18.

"Our Provincial Congreſs met on the 11th, and continued every day, Sunday not excepted, till the 17th.—They have ſhut up the courts of law, no proceſs is to iſſue in civil caſes, and all proceedings had ſince the return day, Sept. 20th, are to be ſtaid: This is ſuch a ſtep as no other province has yet taken, and was agreed to in order to quiet the back country, who were greatly enraged by the preference given to rice, which may be exported, when neither indigo nor any thing elſe can go out of the country. Notwithſtanding this ſtep, when the queſtion was put, whether rice ſhould not be upon the footing with indigo, &c. the reſolution of the Grand Continental Congreſs was confirmed by a very ſmall majority, 87 for confirming it, and 75 againſt it."

By a veſſel from Cape Nichola Mole, we learn, that on the 8th of December there was a moſt violent gale of wind off Hiſpaniola, in which a Sloop, Captain Williams, belonging to Newbury, was drove out of Turks-Iſland, but returned again, having one man killed.—Captain Martin, of Maryland, in a Sloop, was drove out of the ſame place, and loſt his boat, libouſe and rudder, on the Caicos Bank, and put into the Mole to refit.----Captain Cunningham, in a Schooner belonging to New-York, was alſo drove out, and was on the Caicos Bank from 10 in the morning till 8 at night, loſt a paſſenger overboard, his boat and mainmaſt, drifted aboard a veſſel bottom up, and afterwards got into the Mole.—Captain Stiles, in a large Schooner from St. Thomas's, belonging to Marblehead, foundered, the Captain, Mate, and one more ſaved, all the reſt periſhed.—Captain Graham in a Brig belonging to Philadelphia, bound to Virginia, was loſt on the Caicos Bank, the people all ſaved.—A Sloop belonging to Paul Baſcom, of Bermuda, foundered, and three men only ſaved.---Captain Wallace in a Ship from Philadelphia was loſt on the Caicos Bank, but the people and part of the cargoe ſaved.---Captain Morgan, in a Sloop belonging to Bermuda, was drove out from Turks Iſland and had not been heard of ſince.—Captain Wattles, in a Brig from Connecticut, loſt his foremaſt, rigging, ſails, and four horſes; he refitted at the Mole, and proceeded to Jamaica.---Great damage is ſaid to be done by the gale to the plantations in Hiſpaniola.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of this Colony.

Die Martis, 10 *ho. A. M. the* 31*ſt of January*, 1775.

A Motion was made by Col. *P. Livingſton*, in the Words following, *viz.*

Mr. Speaker,

I Move that a Day may be appointed to take the State of this Colony into Conſideration, to enter ſuch Reſolutions, as the Houſe may agree to, on their Journals; and in Conſequence of ſuch Reſolutions, to prepare a humble, firm, dutiful and loyal Petition to our moſt gracious Sovereign.

On the Queſtion, whether the Houſe agreed to the ſaid Motion? it paſſed in the Affirmative, *Nemine Contradicente.*

And then a Motion was made by Mr. *De Lancey*, in theſe Words, *viz.*

Mr. Speaker,

I Move that a Memorial to the Lords, and Repreſentation and Remonſtrance to the Commons of *Great-Britain*, may be prepared together with the Petition to his Majeſty.

On the Queſtion, whether the Houſe agree to the ſaid Motion? it paſſed in the Affirmative, *Nemine Contradicente.*

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 8.

Extract of a Letter from London, Dec. 1.

"The Parliament met on Tueſday laſt, and on Wedneſday the King made his ſpeech, which was as uſual echoed back by the Lords in their addreſs, though not without ſome oppoſition from the Duke of Richmond, and a few others: You will ſee it breathes no amicable ſpirit of forbearance and reconciliation; but, on the contrary, I fear an obſtinacy of perſeverance in the meaſures and plans already laid down will form the complexion of this parliament, as well as the laſt. The ſmall variation in the elections of this new Parliament will not, I doubt, be much favourable to the intereſts of the people. They will be found, I apprehend, as much devoted to the will of the Miniſtry, and as eager after places and penſions, the ſpoils of the people, as any preceding Parliament."

Extract of another Letter from London, Dec. 7.

"*The Reſolutions of the Congreſs are impatiently expected, and in particular by the Friends of America, that they may be able to determine on a proper part to take in this unhappy affair; many wiſh to ſee Deputies here from the Congreſs, and we have reaſon to believe, if ſuch ſhould be ſent (which we have no expectation of) that at this juncture it would anſwer a good purpoſe, and probably tend to lay a foundation for the reſtoration of harmony, as we believe there is a diſpoſition that way,*"

Captain Clubb, from London, on the 28th of December, in lat. 36: 21, ſpoke the ſhip Liberty, Captain Thompſon, from this Port for Gibraltar, out 31 days; on the 16th ult. in lat. 26: 22, ſpoke the ſhip James and Mary Ann, Captain Budden, alſo from this Port, bound to Barbados, out 10 days, all well in both veſſels; and on the 24th, in lat. 32: 35, he ſpoke a ſloop, from Boſton for Jamaica, out 7 days.

Captain Garrigues, from Cadiz, on the 11th ult. in lat. 28: 15, long. 60, ſpoke a Brig, from Boſton for Dominica, out 9 days; and the next day he ſpoke the ſloop Nabby, Captain Bradford, from Rhode-Iſland for Antigua, out 10 days.

On Thurſday night laſt arrived here the ſloop Polly, Capt. Davidſon, from Jamaica, but laſt from the Havanna, where he was obliged to put in by ſickneſs; he conceives himſelf in gratitude bound to inform the public, that during three weeks illneſs at that port he was treated in the moſt humane, friendly, and polite manner; that the attention of the phyſicians, as well as the neatneſs and accommodations of his apartments was every way equal to what he could expect in an Engliſh hoſpital; that the Governor and principal Gentlemen ſhewed him every mark of tenderneſs and reſpect, and that, under God, he is indebted to their humanity and tenderneſs for the reſtoration of his health.

We are aſſured that the ſhip Peggy and Polly, Captain Clubb, from London, arrived in ballaſt, and has brought no goods at all.

In Committee, February 6, 1775, Ordered, that the following letter from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, be made public.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

"GENTLEMEN, *Newport, Jan.* 5, 1775.

"Being informed that it is reported at New-York, and at other parts of the continent, that the inhabitants of this town are fitting out veſſels, and determined to carry on their trade in violation of the Continental Aſſociation; and as the propagators of this infamous falſhood can have no other intention than to weaken the bands of union between the colonies, we think it our duty to acquaint you, that ſeveral veſſels deſigned for the coaſt of Africa, which could not be got ready by the firſt of December, have been actually laid up; that ſeveral parcels of ſheep purchaſed for exportation have been ſtopped; and that ſo far as we can learn, the Aſſociation hath been ſtrictly adhered to by the merchants in this colony, who declare their intention to abide by it.—Indeed the abſolute neceſſity of an union in common meaſures, for the common ſafety, is ſo obvious, that we can aſſure you that the trade of Rhode-Iſland will be carried on with a punctual regard to the Aſſociation.

We pray an early communication of any intelligence you may receive of importance to the colonies, and are, with great eſteem, Gentlemen,

Your moſt humble ſervants,

The Committee of Correſpondence.

To the Committee of Correſpondence for Philadelphia.

The following letter, containing an acknowledgment of the receipt of part of the donations of this city to our diſtreſſed brethren in Boſton, &c. was lately received by the Committee of Correſpondence.

"GENTLEMEN, *Boſton, January* 6, 1775.

"I am directed by the Committee of the town of Boſton, appointed to receive and diſtribute the donations that are made for the relief of the poor of this town, to acknowledge the receipt of your favours of the 28th of November; and to return their unfeigned thanks to the inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, for the generous donations they have made and tranſmitted by Captains Church and Allen, conſiſting of four hundred and ſix barrels of flour, and one hundred and five barrels of ſhip ſtuff, which you may rely upon it, will be applied by the Committee to the benevolent purpoſe for which you deſigned it. Our ſituation is truly diſtreſſing; families that have lived in the greateſt affluence are now reduced to the moſt diſagreeable circumſtances, but through God's goodneſs, the hearts of our brethren have been opened for our relief; they have enabled us to bear up under oppreſſion to the aſtoniſhment of our enemies; and we truſt we ſhall be enabled ſtill to remain firm, and never to deſert the glorious cauſe of our country. I remain, with great truth,

Your friend and humble ſervant

THOMAS CUSHING.

From London-Grove, in Cheſter county, we learn, that in the night of the 15th of laſt month, the ſtore of Meſſrs. Robinſon and Thomſon, of that place, was attempted to be robbed by two villains; they firſt attempted the lock of the cellar door, but finding it too hard for them, they broke open the ſtore window, which awakened a boy, about 16 years of age, the only perſon that ſlept in the ſtore, who immediately got up, went ſoftly to the place, juſt as one of the rogues had got his head and ſhoulders in at the window, and fired a piſtol at him, the ball of which went through the ſhutter about two inches from the villain's head, who tumbled down on the cellar window, and the boy thought he had killed him; on ſeeing another man behind the window, he loaded his piſtol again, expecting a ſecond attack, but the rogues thought proper to go off without their booty.

MARRIED. Mr. GEORGE EMLEN, Merchant, to Miſs SALLY FISHBOURNE, both of this City.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, from N. York. Ship Lyon, J. Wilſon, Corunna. Sloop Polly, J. Daviſon, Jamaica. Sloop Peggy, D. Van Voorhies, Grenades. Ship Polly and Peggy, J. Clubb, London. Snow Prudent Sally, W. Welſh, from Barbados.

Outwards. Brig Nancy, J. Brice, for Londonderry. Ship Catherine, J. Barron, Liſbon. Ship Sally, J. Burrows, Gibraltar. Snow Prudent Sally, W. Welſh, Briſtol. Brig John, J. Blyth, for Cork.

Cleared. Sloop Freedom, T. Nye, Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, and Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, to N. York. Ship Commerce, G. Duck, Falmouth. Snow Chatſworth, T. Numes, Dominica. Ship Betſey, J. Graham, Liverpool. Ship Belle, T. Jones, Jamaica. Schooner Gull, J. Roſs, Grenades. Sloop Betſey, W. Watſon, Virginia. Brig Nancy, J. Brice, to Londonderry.

TO-MORROW, at Nine o'Clock,

At Footman and Jeyes's Vendue-ſtore,

WILL begin the Sale of a large Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, conſiſting of Broadcloths, Swanſkin Bays, Duffils, Hoſiery, Silk and Worſted Mitts, Pins, Callimancoes, Durants, Tammies, Silk Moree Gowns, Silk Knee Garters, Ribbons, Sewing Silk, Cambricks, Lawns, Checks, Check Handkerchiefs, and 100 Pieces of fine IRISH LINENS, &c. &c. Alſo the Remains of a Parcel of Shop Goods. ¶

On FRIDAY next, the Tenth Inſtant,
At One o'Clock in the AFTERNOON,
At William Sitgreaves's Vendue-houſe,
The Upper End of SECOND-STREET,
Will begin the SALE of
FIFTY PIECES of FINE IRISH LINENS,
With a large Aſſortment of other GOODS.

A Quantity of good Fall Mackarel
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN KIRBY,
At WILLIAM SHUTE's, near the New-Market. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY
PHILIP BENEZET,
At his Store, the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets,

BEST Engliſh Gun Flints, by the Thouſand; Bar Lead; Needles; Sealing-Wax; Mace; Saffron; Turlington's Balſam, by the Dozen; black Silk Cravats and Silk Handkerchiefs; ſewing Silk; black Gauze Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; blue long Cloths; red painted Looking-Glaſſes; Chapman Books; Ferrits; and a large Aſſortment of India Calicoes.

KEYSER's FAMOUS PILLS,
For effectually removing every appearance of the French malady, to be ſold for 10s. 20s. and 40s. per box, by
NICHOLAS BROOKS,
In Second-ſtreet, three doors above Black-horſe-alley,

MANY thouſands have been reſtored to perfect health by the uſe of theſe pills, for they cure when every other medicine fails; they are alſo wonderfully efficacious in curing the rheumatiſm, ſcorbutic eruptions, leproſies, white ſwelling, ſtiff joints, gout and dry gripes. At the ſame place may be had, an elegant aſſortment of jewellery, muſic, German flutes, beſt Roman fiddle ſtrings, ſilk ſtockings of white, black and mixed colours; a beautiful collection of pictures, copper-plate writings, ſilver watches, globe, bell and enamelled lamps, with a curious collection of many other goods.

N. B. At the above place may be had the firſt, ſecond, third and fourth Chapters of the American Chronicles of the Times. Alſo cutteau de chaſes and ſword belts, of various ſorts, with and without ſwivels.

Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, February 1, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

R*UN away from the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named* JOHN BUCKLEY, *the property of Francis Moore, about* 25 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 8 *or* 9 *inches high, ſlender made, ſtoop ſhouldered, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him an old mixt ſurtout coat, with white binding and black buttons, green coat and jacket, the coat uncommonly ſhort, old leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, has been in his Majeſty's ſervice, is much addicted to lying and ſtealing. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo as the ſubſcriber may have him, ſhall have the above reward, paid by*

¶ *ANDREW BOYD.*

CHOCOLATE
Manufactured in the beſt Manner, and ſold by
SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior,
In Market-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.
Where Country Store-keepers and others may be ſupplied with any Quantity, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and at the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

LOST, on Saturday Evening laſt, A RED CORNELIAN SEAL, ſet in Gold, and goes on a Swivel, with WB in a Cypher on one Side, and a Head on the other. It is ſuppoſed to have been dropped between the State-Houſe and the upper End of Fourth-ſtreet. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to the Printers hereof, ſhall be genteely rewarded. *February* 6, 1775. ¶

MR. VICTOR, Organiſt, late from London, begs Leave to acquaint the Public, and eſpecially his Pupils and Friends, That he has removed from Callow-hill-ſtreet to Carter's-alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, and between Second and Third-ſtreets, and continues to give Inſtructions on the Harpſicord, Forte ex piano, Violin, German Flute, &c. eſpecially in the thorough Baſs, as well in Theory as Practice: He is to be met with at his Houſe only on the three following Days, viz. *Tueſdays, Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*, in the Forenoon.

N. B. Whereas many People make a Miſtake in his Perſon, taking him for one of the ſame Name, who has been many Years in Maryland and Virginia. Mr. VICTOR thinks it his Duty to inform the Public, that he came into this Country the 5th of September laſt, and never was in America before; that he went from Germany to London in the Year 1759, and lived there ever ſince, as can be proved by many Noblemen and Gentlemen reſiding there, with whom he had the Honour to be acquainted. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 20th day of February inſt. at the houſe of William Mills, in the townſhip of Abington, lately occupied by John Paul, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, A certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Abington aforeſaid, on which is erected a log meſſuage, containing about 4 acres, more or leſs; the eſtate of a certain John Gill, deceaſed, in the hands and poſſeſſion of Iſaac Knight, his Adminiſtrator, &c. ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of February inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Faance, in the Northern Liberties, A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, near the Barracks, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 180 feet; bounded by ground of Stoffel Zimmerman, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 6*l.* currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Iſaac Whetſtone; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of February inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Faance, in the Northern Liberties, All the eſtate, right, title, intereſt, the poſſeſſion, property, claim, and demand whatſoever, of a certain Jacob Maag, of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto appertaining, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front about 16 feet, and in depth about 120 feet; bounded by ground of William Coates; ſubject to a groundrent of 5*l.* 12*s.* currency, per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid Maag; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of February, inſt. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of ----- Yeager, in Spring-garden, A certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of a lane or ſtreet, called Garden-ſtreet, in Spring-garden aforeſaid, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 140 feet, more or leſs; bounded by ground of Thomas Coates's eſtate, and others; late the eſtate of John Chriſtfield Wolfe, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 22d of February inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas Oliver, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, A certain unfiniſhed brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 19 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground of Silas Engles, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 6*l.* currency per annum; late the eſtate of Samuel Ridley; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of February inſtant, at the houſe of Lewis Farmer, in Second-ſtreet, at 5 o'clock in the evening, A certain lot or piece of ground, and ſundry improvements thereon erected, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from Delaware, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in front 30 feet, and in depth 76½ feet; bounded by ground late the eſtate of James Parrock, and Edward Warner, deceaſed, and others; late the eſtate of James Caſſell; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Glouceſter County, February 1, 1775.

To be LETT, and may be entered upon the firſt day of March next, or immediately, as may beſt ſuit the tenant,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, on Delaware-river, commodiouſly ſituated for gardening for the uſe of Philadelphia market, lying but little more than two miles from the City of Philadelphia, by water; the land is in very good order for that purpoſe, as alſo for producing corn and grain; there are on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a well of good water with a pump in it before the door, a good barn, cow-houſe, ſpring-houſe, and other neceſſary buildings on the premiſes; there are two good orchards, near 50 acres of good meadow, and more than 70 acres of arable land. Any perſon inclining to rent the above premiſes, may apply either to JOSEPH COOPER, living near Samuel Cooper's Ferry, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

MARY WOOD. ¶

Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter County, January 20, 1775.

WHEREAS KEZIA, the wife of John Bane, hath of late behaved herſelf very unbecoming to her huſband, and threatened to run him in debt; theſe are therefore to warn and forbid any one truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the above date.

¶ JOHN BANE.

FOR CORK AND NEWRY,
The Ship BRITANNIA,
JOHN SOUDER, Maſter;

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having ſeven-eighths of her cargoe ready to go on board; ſhe is a fine cedar and live oak built ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSEPH CARSON, or ſaid maſter on board, at SAMUEL MIFFLIN, Eſquire's wharff. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the

7th day of March next, at the houſe, late William Key's, in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county,

A VALUABLE improvement, and leaſe for ninety-three years, on 300 acres of an iſland, commonly called Shiver's Iſland, ſituate in the river Delaware, between Cheſter and Marcus-Hook, ſubject to a rent of 80l. per annum, during ſaid term, 230 acres thereof is incloſed by a good bank, and in excellent order either for grazing or mowing, with a dwelling-houſe and barn thereon. It is needleſs to enlarge on the richneſs and fertility of the ſoil, it being at leaſt equal to any other meadow ground in the province; the purchaſer may depend on the title being as good if not ſuperior to that of any other iſland in the ſaid river, not only by its being covered with a Jerſey right, but by an obligative ſecurity of Two Thouſand Pounds.

Likewiſe to be ſold, at the ſame time, a plantation or tract of land, pleaſantly ſituated on Delaware river and Raccoon creek, in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing 96 acres, and 10 acres of good cedar ſwamp, within a mile of the place, the place is moſtly cleared, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn and orchard thereon, and about 30 acres of meadow, moſtly good, and the fields in excellent order.

The vendue to begin at ten o' clock ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by JACOB SPICER, JOHN KEY, and WILLIAM KEY, Executors. *January* 31, 1775.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, a large number of good likely CATTLE, fit for fatting the next ſummer. || 7ſ6.

Nether-Providence, Cheſter County, February 2, 1775.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A TENEMENT, plantation, tract, or parcel of LAND thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Nether-Providence, Cheſter county, containing about 70 acres, one half cleared, the other half well timbered, and about 8 or 10 acres of the latter may be converted into good watered meadow, with a good ſtream for watering; any part of ſaid tract is convenient for tilling, well watered, under tolerable good repair, and is in all probability convenient for a ſmall farm, being but a ſhort diſtance off Providence road, and fronting on a public road that leads from Providence to Edgmont road, and is within four miles of Cheſter and thirteen of Philadelphia. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

GIDEON VERNON.

Likewiſe to be ſold, That noble young Horſe LEOPARD, he is a beautiful dapple, full 15 hands high, 6 years old next ſpring, well made and ſtrong, hath good courage, and trots and canters well, and it is thought if he were practiſed he would make a ſwift running horſe; he alſo is likely to yet as good colts, for either turf, ſaddle, or carriage, as any horſe of his blood whatſoever, being got by the Northumberland (commonly called the Iriſh Grey) out of a quarter blooded mare. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to ſaid VERNON. ¶ 7ſ6.

A HOUSE, LOT and TAN-YARD in

Wilmington, to be ſold.

A NEAT brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſpring-houſe, a good garden and meadow, pleaſantly ſituated on a lot bounded 160 feet on Front-ſtreet, the ſame on Second-ſtreet, and 260 feet on Weſt-ſtreet. The tan-yard is furniſhed with a ſpring of water, that commands or is higher by ſeveral feet than needful to convey water to any part required, and more than ſufficient for that uſe. The mill-houſe, curriers-ſhop and beam-houſe well built of ſtone, a neat ſlaughter-houſe adjoining, alſo of ſtone, furniſhed with water from the ſpring aforeſaid, almoſt all new and in good repair, with ſundry other buildings and improvements. On the whole, it may be juſtly ſaid to merit the attention of thoſe concerned in that branch of buſineſs, as it is near the two market-houſes in a thriving town, and bids fair for being an advantageous ſtand. About Five Hundred Pounds of the purchaſe money will be expected, the remainder may lay in the purchaſer's hand. For further particulars, enquire of

ZACHARIAH FERRISS.

N. B. The ſtock in the yard may be had at a reaſonable rate, and whoever purchaſes may have poſſeſſion on the 5th month next. ¶ *Wilmington, 2d Month* 3, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 25th of March next,

A HOUSE and LOT, and TAN-YARD, in the town of Newark, and county of New-Caſtle, the houſe is convenient, with three rooms on the floor, and fire places in each room; alſo a good cellar and kitchen, and a large ſhoemaker's ſhop; the lot contains about one acre, being about 8 perches fronting the ſtreet, and extending 20 back, the tan-yard is well ſituated, there being none other in the town. For terms, apply to the owner, living on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame. Alſo to be ſold, about two acres of good meadow, convenient to the ſaid premiſes.

§ JOHN BOGGS.

STOLEN from Jacob Smuker, living in Turkeyfoot townſhip, Bedford county, a bay HORSE, 7 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near buttock C. S. has one wall eye, a white ſtroke round each of his fore legs above the knee, trots and paces. Alſo a black MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, three years old, branded on the near ſhoulder A. D. trots and paces. Whoever brings ſaid creatures to the owner, or to Chriſtian Smuker, living in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, or ſecures them, ſo that they may be got again, ſhall have EIGHT POUNDS reward for both, or FOUR POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB SMUKER, or CHRISTIAN SMUKER. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, ſituate in Down's townſhip, in the county of Cumberland, and Weſtern Diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, on which tract is erected a frame dwelling-houſe; about 15 acres of upland cleared, the reſt well timbered, and it lies within four miles of Delaware River, about two miles from Morris's river, and eight miles from Greenwich Ferry, over Cohanſey Creek. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county.

THOMAS LIPPINCOTT. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely STONE COLT, riſing 5 Years old next July, a dark iron grey Colour, his hind Feet white, about Half Way between his Foot-lock and Hoof, has a beautiful Star in his Forehead, and a ſmall Snip on his Noſe, about 15 Hands 2 Inches high, as handſome a Carriage as any Horſe in the Province, and trots eaſy under the Saddle.---He has got as handſome Colts in this Neighbourhood, as any Horſe in the Province, or elſewhere, and is one of the Young Arabian's Colts, out of a New-England Mare. He is ſold for no Fault, but becauſe the Subſcriber has another to break in the Spring, and it dont ſuit him to keep ſo many. If any Gentleman inclines to purchaſe him, he will be warranted ſound in every Part. Apply to SAMUEL VANLEER, living on the Lancaſter Road, about 16 Miles from Philadelphia, in Eaſt-Town Townſhip, Cheſter County. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Sixth-day, the 24th inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 309 acres, bounded by land of Samuel Mackleduff, Joſeph Darlington, and land late of Dr. Moſes Scott. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſwine, wheat and rye in the ground, two large ſtills, with worms and tubs, beds and bedding, cheſt of drawers, tables, pots, pewter, plows and harrows, and other implements of huſbandry and houſhold furniture, too tedious to mention; late the eſtate of John Strong; ſeized and taken in execution by Henry Hayes, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by NATHANIEL VERNON, *Sheriff.* ¶

AS the Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of JAMES ROSS, late of Kingſeſs, propoſe to make a final ſettlement of the ſaid Eſtate by the Middle of the next Month, they requeſt all Perſons any ways indebted to the ſaid Eſtate to make immediate Payment; and thoſe that have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accompts, properly proved, to

February 4, 1775. ¶ ELEANOR ROSS,) PHILIP PRICE,) Adminiſtrat.

TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

WAS loſt, on the 14th of January laſt, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſtnut-hill, a ſmall WALLET, containing a needle worked pocket book, marked R. T. in which were three Engliſh Shillings, and ſundry bills of parcels and receipts, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner, alſo black taffety and ribbon for a womans bonnet; the New Britain packet of news papers, and ſundry Chapmans and ſome larger books, with ſome other articles. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to ADOLPH GILLMAN, at the ſign of the Seven Stars, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, in New-Britain townſhip, near Rutter's mills, in Bucks county, ſhall receive a reward of Ten Shillings, or for the pocket book and papers only One Dollar, paid by WILLIAM THOMAS. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Cheſterfield, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, a ſmall well ſet ſorrel HORSE, with a ſhort ſwitch tail, large limbed, no natural marks, his brand, if any, unknown, trots and hand gallops very well. As he was borrowed from Mr. Eaken, near Chriſtiana bridge, it is ſuppoſed (if not ſtolen) that he may have made homewards. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and Five Pounds for the thief, paid upon his conviction, by WILLIAM CHARLES NEILL, at Newark Academy, or WILLIAM HANSON, tavern-keeper, at Hopper's mill. §

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on the 29th ult. an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MAY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim made, with red curled hair, of a fair complexion: has a long ſtraight noſe, long legs, and ſmall calves to them; when walking, turns his toes inwards: Had on, and took with him, a new light coloured ſtraight coat, lined with ſtriped linſey, a veſt nearly the ſame colour, and another ſpotted ſwanſkin, buckſkin breeches, half worn, with braſs buttons, a new wool hat, two pair of light blue yarn ſtockings, one pair of which has deep blue heels; alſo one pair of light grey worſted ſtockings, with large ribs, good ſhoes, half ſoaled, both heels and ſoals hobnailed, with ſteel buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

February 1, 1775. ¶ JOHN KERR.

FOR SALE,

ONE HALF OF THE STEEL FURNACE, at TRENTON, built of Stone, and in good Order. Alſo a LOT of GROUND adjoining, on which is erected a Frame Building.

A HOUSE, in MOUNTHOLLY, and large LOT, convenient for a Tan-yard, a Run of Water paſſing through it. The Payments will be made eaſy. For Terms, enquire of

|| 5s. Thctf. JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Purſuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for veſting certain Eſtates in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnerſhip, commonly called The Pennſylvania Land Company, in London, in Truſtees, to be ſold," and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-houſe, kept by John Hyder, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Miſpillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Sarah and Iſaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Nixon.

Perſons deſiring further Information, reſpecting the Premiſes, are deſired to apply to the Subſcribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Attornies of the Truſtees.
JOSHUA HOWELL,

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 12th of December 1774, from the ſubſcriber, in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, a BAY MARE COLT, with a large white ſpot in her forehead, one hind foot white, not docked, a year old paſt; I bought her of one James Evans, in the ſaid townſhip, for 9l. 10s. who ſaid ſhe had been kept near Schuylkill laſt ſummer. Whoever can give any intelligence where the ſaid Colt is, ſo that I may have her again, ſhall have a reaſonable reward, paid by

¶ HENRY KREWSEN.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Margaret Bridges, deceaſed, are deſired to pay, and thoſe that have any juſt demands againſt it, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to WILLIAM RUSH, and CHRISTOPHER PECHIN, Adminiſtrators. January 24, 1775. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Jerſey market, a black HORSE, a natural pacer, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, has a blaze in his forehead, buſhy mane and ſwitch tail, one of his hind feet white. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said horſe had on an old ſaddle, with an iron hook faſtened on it, and a kirb bridle. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an indented ſervant man, named ISAAC LEWIS, *about 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, long viſage, grey eyes, dark brown hair, ſlender built, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has remarkable thick ankles and round ſhins, very talkative about horſes, as he profeſſes himſelf a groom; he lived till of age with John Iams, on the Weſtern Shore, in Maryland, who is remarkable for keeping good running horſes, and afterwards with Archibald Dick, at Marcus-Hook; had on, when he went away, an old fine ſhirt, three pair of ſtockings, one of which white yarn, the others worſted, a pair of ſhoes, a pair of greaſy buckſkin breeches, and a pair of white fuſtian ditto, a new blue jacket, with white metal buttons, a ſuperfine coating coat, lately turned, with baſket buttons, and bound, a coarſe coating ſurtout, both lightiſh grey, and a half-worn 30s. hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* FIVE POUNDS *reward, paid by* MARMADUKE COOPER. §

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks and Lancaſter, who are indebted to the honourable the Proprietaries for quitrent, that attendance will be given to receive the ſame at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, from the 6th day of February next, to the 11th of the ſame month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 20th to the 25th; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 27th of February to the 6th of March next; at Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, from the 7th to the 11th of March next; at Pennſbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 14th to the 18th; and at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, from the 21ſt to the 25th of March next, incluſive; at which reſpective times and places, all perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN GOODWIN, late of this city, Houſe-carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid Goodwin, will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, in the evening of the 11th of March next, if not ſold before at private ſale, A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, three ſtories high, 20 feet in front and 40 feet deep, bounded northward by ground of Daniel Offley, and ſouthward by William Richard. Alſo a HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets; the lot is 16 feet front and 80 feet deep; the houſe is two ſtories high, with a two ſtory kitchen.

SARAH KERLIN,
6 W. HANNAH GOODWIN, } Execut.
JACOB HARMAN,

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on

Monday, the firſt day of May next, at the houſe of Gilbert Tice, of Johnſtown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Sir William Johnſon, Bart. deceaſed, and in purſuance of the ſame,

SUNDRY tracts of valuable land, viz. A tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, ſituated near Schohary, and containing about 19 000 acres; another tract, near the ſame, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; another tract extending along the Adaguightinge, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Saſquehanna, about 23,000 acres of which will be ſold. Another tract of 5000 acres, in a patent granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 13000 acres in a patent granted to Peter Servou, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which ſaid ſeveral tracts are directed by the ſaid will to be ſold by the ſaid Executors, and the monies ariſing therefrom applied as therein mentioned. Any perſon or perſons inclined to treat for the ſame, or any part thereof, before the day of ſale, may apply to Sir John Johnſon, Bart. or any other of the Executors, who will give them further particulars, or treat about the ſame, otherwiſe the ſame will be ſold, and a good title given on the day of ſale before mentioned.

PETER STRETCH,

On the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office, hath for SALE,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS, conſiſting of a beautiful variety of the moſt faſhionable colours now wore in London---buff and ſcarlet of an excellent quality for gentlemens waiſtcoats; pearl colours of different ſhades, ſuitable for womens long cloaks; drab, olive, lead, and a number of other plain colours; fine, ſuper and ſuperfine double milled drabs for great coats, from 20s. to 40s. per yard; copper brown, London brown, blue, ſcarlet, drab, and light and dark beaver colour Bath coatings, from 12s. 6d. to 25s. per yard; a great variety of corderoys, corderets, ſpotted velvets and thickſets, of different patterns and prices; an aſſortment of plain, gilt and poliſhed ſteel buttons; blue, crimſon and ſpotted feathered velvets, and white ſilk ſerge, for linings of gentlemens dreſs ſuits; cloth buttons embroidered in gold and ſilver, to match the moſt faſhionable colours; elegant gold and ſilver ſpangled do. gold and ſilver baſket do. ſuperfine four-thread black, buff and drab coloured worſted breeches patterns; white and buff beſt ſilk ditto; three pieces of black paduaſoy, of the beſt quality that can be manufactured in England; one piece of beautiful clear white whole ſattin; rattinets, death-head and ſcarf baſket buttons, ſilk knee garters, ſcarf twiſt, and beſt belladine ſewing ſilk to match the cloths; white and brown buckrams, brown hollands, black and buff death-head and ſcarf baſket veſt buttons, in bags of 24 doz. &c. &c.---The Public may reſt aſſured that the above aſſortment are all freſh Goods, none older than the laſt ſpring importation, and the greateſt part of them were ſhipped the latter end of laſt Auguſt, in London, on board the ſhip Jamaica, Captain Jermyn, and arrived here ſince the firſt of December, and have been expoſed to ſale at the City Vendue-ſtore, under the direction of the Committee, purſuant to the tenth article of the Congreſs. Notwithſtanding the additional expence accruing from the ſtorage and ſales of his Goods at vendue, they are now offered to the Public at the ſame prices that Goods of the ſame quality have been uſually ſold for in this place, in any quantity from a piece to a yard.

WHEREAS there is now in my poſſeſſion, and under my notice, the following articles, viz. One dark drab rockelo, two womens dark coloured cloth cloaks, a beaver hat, and a felt ditto, a parcel of old clothes, a ſilver table ſpoon, and a pair of ſilver tea tongs. Whoever has loſt any of the above goods, by applying to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again. ¶

RUN away, on the 31ſt of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip, 4 miles from Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant man, named PHILEMON BOYL, *about 19 years of age; had on, when he went away, a good coat, jacket and breeches, of a dark chocolate colour, with gilt buttons, the back parts of the jacket are red, and his coat lined with pale blue lincey, grey ſtockings, good ſhoes, and a black ſilk cravat round his neck; he is much freckled in the face, has dark curled hair, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a wide ſtiff walk, and by trade a weaver. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* Four Dollars *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ *JOHN EVERLEY.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

February 15, 1775. NUMB. 2408.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow, and now opening for SALE by

JOHN SHIELDS,

At his ſtore, on the north ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, the fourth door below Second-ſtreet,

A NEAT and general aſſortment of GOODS, among which are brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings; ravens duck and Ruſſia towelling; brown and white Iriſh ſheetings, in half pieces; ¾, ⅞, and yard wide Iriſh linens, from 18d. to 7s. 6d. a neat parcel of calicoes and chintz patterns ſuitable for the ſpring; check, printed linen, and ſilk handkerchiefs of moſt kinds; calimancoes, durants, and tammies of all colours; ſtriped and changeable camblets; ſhaloons and rattinets; diaper and Scotch common table-cloths; plain, ſprigged, flowered, and clear lawns; cambricks, in patches; 10, 11 nails, ¾, ⅞, and yard wide cotton and linen checks; 10, 11 nails, and ¾ ſtripes; yard ⅜ cotton and linen checks; ſtriped linen, and cotton hollands; pound and ſkeleton cap wire; nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and mace; ſingle and double F gunpowder, in half and whole barrels; pins, No. 11, 12, 4 and 4½; pot, pro patria, and poſt paper, with a great many other goods, all of which will be ſold very low, as he is declining the buſineſs.

N. B. The ſaid *Shields* requeſts all thoſe indebted to him, particularly in the country, to make payment, otherwiſe he muſt put their accounts in ſuit in a ſhort time. 6 w.

Elizabeth Baynton **and** ***George Morgan***

HAVE opened a STORE, at the corner of Third and Elm or Pemberton-ſtreets, where they ſell, by large or ſmall quantities, the following GOODS, viz.------Allom, allſpice, brandy, bar lead, butter, brimſtone, cinnamon, cloves, chocolate, coffee, cordials, corks, copperas, ſpermaceti and tallow candles, cheeſe, currants, ginger, grindſtones, gun flints, indigo, mace, madder, melaſſes, muſtard, mackarel, nutmegs, nails, ſweet oil; lamp and tanners oil, oatmeal, F and FF gunpowder, pepper, pipes, rice, roſin, raiſins, ſaffron, ſhot No. 1 to 8; Philadelphia, Barbados, Antigua and Jamaica rum, ſalt, ſnuff, Muſcovado and loaf ſugars, ſoap, ſtarch, tar, vinegar, dye woods; old Madeira, Liſbon, Canary, and port wines, &c. Alſo a large quantity of the beſt and moſt elegant playing cards, very cheap.

They likewiſe provide all kinds of Sea Stores for maſters of veſſels and paſſengers on the ſhorteſt notice. Orders from town and country ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, and punctually executed by BAYNTON and MORGAN.

N. B. They can alſo frequently, at a ſhort notice, furniſh merchants and others with large quantities of wheat and waggon flour; and *George Morgan* begs leave to offer his ſervice to thoſe who may have occaſion to employ him as a *Broker*, either in the purchaſe or ſale of goods, or real eſtates.

James **and** ***Patrick Wright,***

CONFECTIONERS, from EDINBURGH,

HAVE opened SHOP in Water-ſtreet, 12 doors below the Drawbridge, and oppoſite to Harper and Jackſon's ſtore, Philadelphia, where they make and ſell all kinds of the very fineſt Confections, viz.-----Fine Carraway comfits, almond comfits, muſk plumb comfits, bandſtring comfits, criſpt almonds, Coriander comfits, almond chips, barley ſugar, white ſugar-candy. Biſcuit of all kinds, viz.---Fine almond biſcuit, plain almond biſcuit, ſpunge biſcuit, fine broad biſcuit, diet loaves, ſeed cake, plumb cake, liberty drops, common biſcuit, pound cake, fine ginge cake, fine ginge nuts, queen's cake. Tablets of all kinds, viz.----Cinnamon tablet, lemon tablet, orange tablet, ginger tablet. Likewiſe all kinds of jellies and preſerves in their ſeaſon. Large allowance will be made to Grocers, or others, who purchaſe by wholeſale.

N. B. Said *J.* and *P. Wright* have for ſale an aſſortment of Groceries, viz.----Loaf, lump, and muſcovado ſugars, coffee, chocolate, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, cordials, &c. &c. They have alſo for ſale hard-metal table-ſpoons, tureen ladles, ſoup ladles, of patterns ſuperior to any imported. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, in Bedford county, Virginia, containing about 2000 acres upon both ſides Oater River and Hurricane Creek; there are about one hundred acres of it cleared, ſundry houſes upon it, ſuitable for a farmer, an apple and peach orchard, a meadow well ſet with timothy, and a conſiderable quantity of ground adjoining, well adapted for the ſame purpoſe. The land is exceeding good, lies level, and is an excellent place for ſtock, as the ſituation of the country round affords an extenſive range. This land may be divided into three or four pretty farms, all of them well watered by the ſaid river and creek. Alſo another tract of LAND on the ſame river, about a mile below the other, containing 300 acres, whereon is a good griſt-mill, well accuſtomed, with a ſtone dam, on a never-failing ſtream. There are but few improvements upon this land, but as the ſoil is very good it would make a very valuable farm. The aforeſaid lands may be entered upon in October or November next: Reaſonable credit given, and undoubted titles made. Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy country, and as I intend ſoon to remove to Great-Britain, would ſell at a very moderate price, and ſhall be glad to treat for them between this and the firſt of September next. ALEXANDER BAINE.

Peterſburgh, January 13, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE thouſand one hundred and forty acres of LAND, in the county of Granville, North-Carolina, on the Virginia line, on both ſides Buſh Creek, about 80 miles from Peterſburgh; very little of it cleared, and but ſmall improvements. It is eſteemed excellent land for tobacco, being very rich; the low grounds are high, and ſeldom overflowed; the high lands vaſtly well adapted to grow wheat. The title is undoubted, and reaſonable credit will be given. Samuel Paſcall and Robert Callier will ſhew the lands. DAVID ROSS.

Glouceſter, January 25, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES BOWMAN, Eſq; late of Glouceſter, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the firſt day of March next, or they may expect to be ſued, without further notice. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, properly atteſted, on or before the tenth day of May next, at which time the creditors of the deceaſed are requeſted to meet, at the houſe of William Hugg, junior, at Glouceſter, by ten o' clock in the forenoon. JOSEPH ELLIS, and JOSEPH HUGG, Adminiſtrators. ¶

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

I ſend you herewith the Maſſachuſetts Gazette of the 26th of January, containing a piece under the ſignature of PHILEIRENE. *As your paper circulates more than any other in this province, I beg you may inſert it. This production, I am perſuaded, will be highly acceptable to every moderate American, who wiſhes good order and good government to take place. The ſentiments are couched in great modeſty, and penn'd in a ſtile, and with an accuracy and preciſion, which do credit to the author;—and as all perſonal reflections and inſinuations are avoided, and the arguments ſuch as may be ſupported by facts, I hope you will have no objection to give it a place.*

A Friend to the Conſtitution.

To the Printer of the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE.

Pleaſe to inſert the following, to oblige

An Old Cuſtomer.

My worthy Friends and Fellow-Countrymen,

AFTER making one or two previous obſervations, I ſhall endeavour to ſet before you what will probably be the conſequences of your infatuated blindneſs, wiſhing and earneſtly hoping, by this or any other means, to ſee that ſocial happineſs, peace and harmony reſtored, which *have* reigned in this once happy land;—to ſee you convinced of your imprudent and raſh behaviour, and returning to that obedience to the laws and authority of Great-Britain, which alone can make you a *free*, wealthy and *happy* people.

Mankind in general are too apt to indulge themſelves in contemplating and forming *utopian* ſchemes, and if they fail in the execution of them, to ſolace themſelves with the reflection, that, "*in great attempts*, 'tis glorious even to *fall*." Nor is this a matter of wonder, as it gratifies an itch for ſuperiority, and a thirſt for applauſe, which are implanted by nature in every breaſt, in a greater or leſs degree. To what a pitch of infatuation then may we ſuppoſe theſe paſſions to be raiſed in thoſe men, who are unwilling to confine themſelves within the bounds, or ſubmit to the laws, preſcribed by the government to which they are ſubject; whoſe conduct has juſtly merited puniſhment and contempt, and who muſt inevitably ſink into infamy and obſcurity: When *theſe* men find it neceſſary by ſome bold ſtep to retrieve their characters, ſet about a reformation of a government, already the envy of every other nation, and are determined to accompliſh their views, or periſh in the attempt, we muſt at once be ſenſible, that not the united miſery of all their fellow men, nor the deſtruction of the peace and good order of the world, will ever deter them from their deſperate undertaking; but that, rather than fail in their enterprize, they will exult to introduce anarchy and confuſion into the ſtate, and glory to riot upon the miſeries of mankind in private life. Happy ſhall I think *myſelf*, and very fortunate eſteem *you*, my friends and fellow-countrymen, if the conſequences of their deteſtable conduct do not ſtrictly juſtify this deſcription of their wickedneſs and folly.

The *independence* which theſe leaders aim at, the means of obtaining it, and the neceſſary conſequences which muſt reſult from it, are replete with the moſt diſtreſſing calamities, deſtructive miſchiefs, and aggravated miſeries, that ever were inflicted on mankind; and yet to theſe curſes, horrid in *idea*, but which will prove much more dreadful in *reality*, you are tamely and quietly ſubmitting, while it is yet in your power effectually to prevent them, and to ſave yourſelves from ruin. Rouſe, I beſeech you, conſider but one moment, before it is too late (which it ſhortly will be) on what ground you ſtand; revolve in your minds the dangerous ſituation you are in; and by a ſeaſonable attention to, and amendment of, your infatuated conduct, diſcharge that duty which you owe to GOD, your King, your country, to yourſelves, and ſucceeding millions of your poſterity yet unborn. You will pardon my warmth, I feel for your unfortunate and *fatal* ſecurity; fain would I ſnatch you from the ſurrounding flames, fain would I ſave you from the threatened deſtruction.

Let us now coolly conſider, what would be the conſequences if you could obtain the darling object of your wiſhes, and erect an *independent republic;* firſt premiſing the inſurmountable obſtacles, and unforeſeen difficulties, which muſt retard your progreſs and finally fruſtrate your hopes. Your expectations of accompliſhing this mad undertaking muſt at once appear to be groundleſs, when you conſider, that the *throne* was *never* more ſecure in the *hearts* of a *free* and *happy* people; the *nation never* more *powerful* in its *reſources*, or more *reſpected abroad*, nor *adminiſtration* more *firmly* eſtabliſhed in the *eſteem* and *approbation* of a *great majority* of the people (notwithſtanding any artful ſuggeſtions to the contrary) than at this day. Little reaſon indeed can we then have to think, that ſuch a nation will tamely admit the claims, and give way to the clamor of her *rebellious* Colonies, who depend upon her for their very exiſtence, and have made ſuch ungrateful returns for her parental care and protection of them. The Britiſh nation, though humane and condeſcending to fault, yet when ſo highly provoked, and wantonly irritated, will not remain inactive, nor unſheath the ſword *in vain*, but will ſeverely correct and chaſtiſe our inſolence: If ſhe does not, ſhe will inevitably be rendered contemptible in the eyes of *all Europe;* there is not an iſland in the *Weſt-Indies*, nor the moſt *inferior corporation* in her dominions, but will at once be ſetting up *new claims*, and wreſt from her even the very *appearance* of *authority*. Add to this, that the honour and juſtice of the nation are very materially intereſted in the preſent diſpute, and nothing ſhort of an intire diſavowal of any right or authority of Great-Britain over her Colonies is now inſiſted upon. Can any man in his ſenſes then ſuppoſe that ſhe will make no oppoſition; that ſhe will not make a point of reducing us to obedience, and eſtabliſhing her authority over us, upon a ſure and permanent foundation. If we may argue by analogy from ſmaller things to greater; if we may conclude from the experience of former ages and nations; if we conſult the dictates of human nature, ſhe certainly will; and if ſhe ſhould, would it not be well for us to ſit down and count the coſt, before we think of an oppoſition; does not prudence, does not a regard for our ſafety, and every thing that we hold dear, demand the moſt ſerious conſideration: Nothing leſs than REBELLION is in queſtion; who can think of it without ſhuddering? Who can ruſh into it without the moſt deſperate madneſs? And when we reflect upon the little probability we have of ſucceſs, the project appears ten times more ſenſeleſs, unaccountable and abſurd; our folly a thouſand times more glaring; and the danger infinitely more real and extenſive. No ſingle circumſtance is in *our favour*, while every thing ſeems in a moſt extraordinary manner to conſpire *againſt us*. We have no officers capable of conducting an army, and if by chance there ſhould be any, they are men who will never ſacrifice their honour, credit, character, reputation and conſcience by engaging in *open rebellion:* No ſoldiers diſciplined for ſervice; for let me aſſure you, that notwithſtanding the parade and noiſe that has been made about *learning* the *manual exerciſe*, and the frequent *trainings* which you have had among you, theſe will never make you ſoldiers fit for *ſervice:* Theſe are but mere outſide tinſel and ornamental ſhow, in compariſon with the various manœuvres, evolutions, marchings, countermarchings, advancing, retreating, breaking, rallying, and a thouſand other circumſtances, which (being unacquainted with military terms) I don't readily recollect, and of which you can have no idea: Moſt of you ſuppoſe, by all that can be collected, that the ſeveral armies, ſhould there ever be an engagement, will ſtand on the *ſame* ground, till a ſuperiority of numbers, and mere perſonal courage (which you *vainly* take for granted is on *your* ſide) ſhall decide the day in *your* favour againſt *diſciplined veterans;* but be not too daring, from any miſapprehenſions of this kind; you will find yourſelves at once aſtoniſhed, confounded, and put to flight, by ſudden and unexpected attacks from every quarter; at one time you will ſeem to have a handful of troops to oppoſe; and the next minute they will appear almoſt innumerable, merely from their dexterous movements, and the different ſituations in which they will be placed: And ſhould you be able to perfect yourſelves even in this part of the diſcipline, your ſkill will rebound with tenfold deſtruction upon your own heads; for by far the greater part, when matters ſhall be brought to ſuch extremities, will declare on the *loyal* ſide, and extricate themſelves from the guilt of *rebellion*, by the moſt vigorous efforts to ſuppreſs it: Add to this, that you neither have, nor can procure camp equipage, military ſtores, arms or ammunition, except the trifling pittance already in our poſſeſſion; for nothing can be eaſier than to prevent the increaſe of your ſtock; and how long do your infatuated zealots ſuppoſe that this can ſerve you? Perhaps they may endeavour to perſuade you that heaven will interpoſe and ſave you, by making your warlike ſtores *inexhauſtable*, like the *widow's cruſe;* this I firmly believe, if their *diminution* depends upon *your* making uſe of them: But to be ſerious—GOD, is a God of order and not of confuſion, he commands you to ſubmit to your rulers, and to be obedient to the higher powers for conſcience ſake, and therefore can never be ſuppoſed to favour *traitors* and *rebels*: So that if you ſhould *die* in a ſtate of *actual rebellion*, you will not only forfeit your worldly intereſt to your injured Sovereign, and entail miſery, poverty and infamy upon your poſterity, but inevitably draw down the vengeance of the Almighty upon your guilty ſouls.—But a terrible reverſe of circumſtances is preſented to your view, if you turn your thoughts to thoſe, whom you will be obliged to oppoſe. They are commanded by a *General*, who, although reſpected, and amiable for his ſocial virtues, for his prudence, humanity, *long ſuffering* and clemency, of which *you all* cannot but be ſenſible, is nevertheleſs univerſally allowed to be a brave ſoldier, cool, intrepid, watchful and reſolute; perfectly acquainted with the military art, he will improve every advantage in his favour, and never expoſe himſelf by his imprudence or raſhneſs: His exquiſite ſenſibility and humane diſpoſition, will doubtleſs recoil at what his duty and intereſt oblige him to undertake; but thoſe he will willingly ſacrifice, when his loyalty to his King, and his regard for the *intereſt* of *both countries*, require it at his hands. How different alſo is the character of the officers and ſoldiers under *his* command from *yours?* Many of them have fought in defence of their country; many of them juſtly merit the character of *true Britiſh veterans*, for their honourable and ſucceſsful ſervices; many of them have been in battles, which have reflected the *higheſt honour* upon *themſelves*, and the moſt *extenſive reputation* upon the *Britiſh arms:* And *all* of them are ſkilled in military ſervice and diſcipline; they are *all* firmly eſtabliſhed in the moſt loyal principles, and entertain a juſt indignation at the unwarrantable and illegal practices, which they daily ſee carried on under your direction and patronage; they are amply provided with all kinds of Military ſtores, and can very readily at any time be recruited, ſhould there be any neceſſity for it; they are engaged in a cauſe, which their duty to GOD, their King and country require them to eſpouſe, and will enable them to ſupport. Here let me pauſe;—can any man upon this curſory, though true repreſentation of facts, heſitate to determine at once to return to the allegiance from which he has revolted, and to make ſome attonement by his future loyal and dutiful behaviour for his paſt miſconduct; or if he is not yet tainted with the infectious frenzy of the times, to continue a faithful and true ſubject of the Britiſh realm? he certainly cannot; the moſt powerful motives, which can ever influence human counſels, urge him on one ſide, while nothing but what every good man muſt deprecate and abhor, can ſtimulate him to a contrary conduct.

[*For the Remainder, ſee the fourth Page.*]

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

IT may be needleſs to enter into a diſputation about the true meaning of the word "*compenſation.*" Doctor Johnſon, the compiler of the dictionary, and Meſſieurs A B C, and Company, merchants, will moſt probably form very different conceptions of the matter; and whether I explained it agreeable to the common acceptation in the mercantile world, of which Philadelphus is a *profeſſed* member, may be left to *them* to determine. It was no part of the main argument, but only occaſionally introduced, by way of illuſtration, and Philadelphus ſhews no ſmall art in bending his whole force againſt that ſmall detachment, inſtead of confining his attacks to the main body, which *yet* remains firm and unbroken. He accuſes me "of cavilling at words, growing angry, and almoſt calling names."—As to playing upon words, I confeſs I little expected a charge on that ſcore, from a man who, in his ſecond performance, had tortured my honeſt and innocent declaration of a love to *my* country, into a quibbling doubt of *what* country I meant; and who has followed up the ſame ſhrewd quibbling ſuſpicion into the very paper, in which he brings the charge, by again inſinuating that I am no American, but a countryman of Lord North's. It is of ſmall import to the public, whether I came from the bogs of Ireland, the highlands of Scotland, or the plains of England, or whether I drew my firſt breath in America; it might have been ſufficient, that I declare my whole intereſt lies on this continent, and that I am determined to ſtand or fall with it; but leſt our author ſhould happen to have miſtaken his man, I will truſt him with the ſecret, that I deſcend from a good old Engliſh ſtock, who ſettled in America in the reign of William and Mary, many of whom long ago laid their aſhes in "that devoted" province of Maſſachuſetts, and the third and fourth generation of us are now working our way thro' life on the peaceful plains of Pennſylvania. But he tells me "I grow angry," and therefore he will have "done with" me—it is with pleaſure I can aſſure the public that he has totally miſtaken my temper; his aſſertion muſt therefore have ariſen from a conviction of his having given me ſufficient cauſe, by loading me with ſuch a ſtring of charges. I am, it ſeems, guilty of "*extreme weakneſs*," of "*affecting ſuperior wiſdom*," or having ſome "*intereſted motive*;" I am neither "*decent nor juſt*," and am ſo baſe, as to profeſs "*reſpect and eſteem for the Congreſs*," and yet "*repreſent them as unworthy of either reſpect or eſteem*;" I am diſingenuous, in pretending to ſtand up for America, when probably I mean to contend for England. Notwithſtanding my declaration of having no intereſt *direct* or *indirect* in the importation of goods, he ſtill inſinuates, by a ſophiſtical implication, that I have either "*goods ſold at vendue, or in the Committee ſtore*," or am ſome how urged by a "*motive of gain or diſappointment*," and that I am a "grumbling patriot."—A little further I ſtand ranged amidſt the wretched group of "*open and concealed enemies*" of America; and laſtly, to complete the liſt, I am introduced in the character of the creature aſſuming the "lyon's ſkin,"—every ſchoolboy knows the fable. I produce this range of his flowers of rhetoric, to ſhew that he has done ſomething *more* than "*almoſt* call names;" but to convince him that I am not angry, I will put on one of my pleaſanteſt countenances, and, from this day, leave the matter in diſpute to abler heads.

If I don't miſunderſtand the laſt but one of Philadelphus's lucubrations, he declared his intentions of carrying the argument *no further*, for he intimates his fears, that we ſhould be "either ſilently *deſpiſed*, or publicly *laughed at*," and for this reaſon, that we ſhould ſoon "grow dull and tedious, or perſonal and irritating," therefore, ſays he, "I ſhall ſpare myſelf and fellow-patriot the mortification of either;" now as I had no expectation of hearing from him again on the ſubject, I am not a little ſurprized to find him *re-enter* on the ſtage, contrary to his promiſe to the public.

I now think the argument is pretty well "done with," and therefore I hope I may venture to relax the political muſcles of my face, and be as merry as my neighbours, who I find are diſpoſed to make a free uſe of the good-natur'd privilege granted them by Philadelphus, by his *re-appearance*; for, ſay they, he has ſhewn more generoſity to his antagoniſt than we expected. Indeed Philadelphus! there would have been ſomething really cruel in leaving me to be *laughed at* alone; I therefore cannot but congratulate myſelf on the proſpect of having *part* of the laugh taken off my ſhoulders; but, to do him juſtice, beſide the friendly deſign of ſharing the burthen, Philadelphus appears to have ſomething elſe in view, he means to convince the world, that one man may *leave* another to himſelf, and yet very fairly offer him aſſiſtance; that is, A may leave B "to convince himſelf from *his own* reflections," and yet A may inſiſt on the right of throwing *thoſe* reflections into what train or form he pleaſes; for though the way which B would be moſt likely to take to convince himſelf from *his own* "reflections," might be very foreign to the train which A would inſiſt upon leadhim into, by diverting his thoughts from the natural channel by means of *croſs* queſtions, yet to be ſure as A *gave* his aſſiſtance freely and generouſly, unaſked, B might very properly and honeſtly *receive* it, and thenceforward call the reflections *his own*; thus it follows, that a man may *leave* another to purſue his *own* reflections, and yet may aſſiſt him in the purſuit, ſo that probably his readers may think it is not quite ſo *great a bull* as it at firſt appeared; perhaps we ſhould do well to accommodate the matter, and declare it more like the repreſentation of a calf than a bull. What our author expects to find under "the lyon's ſkin when it drops off," I begin now ſhrewdly to ſuſpect. He is perhaps a little confuſed in his ideas of the fable he alludes to; and tho' he might originally intend to introduce to the notice of the public an animal of a different claſs, yet depend upon it he is looking for *another bull*, to couple with *his own*; now as it may be ſome time before this ſame "lyon's ſkin" is ſhed, and our author may cut but an *odd* figure for want of another to compleat his yoke, I will act the friendly part, and point out where he may find a fine young *bull*, juſt drop'd, and got by the *ſame ſire* as the bull calf above mentioned.

My antagoniſt, ſick and tired of the character of a politician, declares himſelf more of a merchant than an author, and therefore begs leave to ſtate his reaſoning by way of Dr. and Cr. which, he ſays, will throw more light on the ſenſe of America than his *poor* lucubrations. I will not take up the paper with copying the *whole* of the account, but will juſt ſketch out his manner of ſtating it.

Dr. *The Continental Congreſs in Account with N. America.* Cr.

TO the diſapprobation of two Royal Governors, holding commiſſions during pleaſure, per ſpeeches.	BY the approbation of the province of New-Hampſhire, ſhewn by their faithful performance of the aſſociation.
To &c. &c. &c.	By &c. &c. &c.
Errors excepted.	Ballance.

The tenor of our author's whole reaſoning was, to ſhew that the reſolves of the Congreſs were approved by the majority of America; and as he durſt not truſt himſelf to the uncertain deciſion of logical diſquiſitions, he choſe to retreat to his compting-houſe, and prove, by arithmetical demonſtration, that the ſum total of arguments *againſt* the Congreſs was *leſs* than the ſum total of arguments *for* the Congreſs. And pray how does he prove his reaſoning? why he ſhews it as plain as the man in the moon, by making the ſum total *againſt* them *more* than the ſum total *for* them, and ſtriking the ballance *againſt* them, as per the *ballance* entry, on the credit ſide of the account, which proves that the amount on the debit ſide is the higheſt.

Here I have fulfilled my promiſe, and pointed out to him as pretty a *bull* as a man would wiſh to be the owner of. I would adviſe him to yoke them together, and uſe them ſparingly, and probably he may propagate the breed. If he ſhould have any to diſpoſe of hereafter, it might be quite as well not to aſſume the character of either a politician or merchant; not that I would be underſtood to caſt an improper reflection upon the gentleman's ingenious endeavours to ſerve his country, for certainly, at a time when we may be obliged to ſubſtitute *leathern* for woollen jerkins, it will prove of vaſt utility to promote ſuch a breed as will produce a bull every other week.

But perhaps our author is deeper verſed in politicks, than may occur at firſt view to an ordinary and illiterate obſerver, and had I not ſtudied both *fabulous* and modern hiſtory, I might have remained equally ignorant of his real intentions. The learned may remember, that Jupiter transforming into a *bull* ſeduced *Europa*, and then carried her away; now if he with only *one* bull could perform ſuch a feat with *Europa*, why might not Philadelphus, by the help of *two bulls*, be equally ſucceſsful with America; methinks I ſee ſome part already raviſhed with his productions.

AN ANXIOUS BY-STANDER.

⁂

[*For London News, &c. ſee the* SUPPLEMENT.]

BOSTON, *February* 6.

We hear from Plymouth, that 11 perſons were choſen in that town on Friday ſe'nnight to obſerve the actions of the Tories, and make report from time to time what they can hear and obſerve.

Wedneſday laſt the Provincial Congreſs met at Cambridge, when the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; was choſen Preſident.—Preſent 178 members.

The Provincial Congreſs of New-Hampſhire, conſiſting of 144 Delegates, have adopted the Continental Reſolves; choſen John Sulivan and John Langdon, Eſqrs; Delegates for the next Continental Congreſs, and have paſſed a number of very ſenſible and very ſpirited reſolves.

The public are hereby informed, That the Hoſpital at New-Boſton, and a houſe at the head of Pond-ſtreet, South-End, where guards are placed, and a red flag hung out, are the only places in town infected with the Small-pox. *By order of the Selectmen,*

Boſton, Feb. 4. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

The Ship James, Captain Watſon, arrived at Sandy-Hook the 2d inſtant, from Glaſgow, with coals, and a few dry goods on board; but as ſhe came into port after the time limited by the Congreſs for us to continue our trade with Great-Britain, ſhe has received ſome neceſſaries, and is this day to proceed for the iſland of Jamaica, with all her cargoe.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, December 25.

"The Aſſembly of this iſland have entered warmly into American meaſures, and have drawn up an addreſs to the King on the occaſion."

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated January 24.

"Our general meeting is juſt over, we have approved of the proceedings of the Congreſs, thanked our own Delegates, and re-appointed them, and alſo paſſed a vote of thanks to all the worthy Delegates that attended at the laſt Congreſs—It was moved to have the exception to rice, the only article in my opinion liable to cenſure in this arduous ſtruggle, to be recommended to be ſtruck out, and we were very near carrying it; there were 75 for, and 87 againſt the motion, the difference only 12.—This occaſioned many heats among us; however, they at laſt all ſubſided, and we parted all good friends."

To his Majeſty JUSTICES, *aſſembled at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, for the City and County of New-York, February* 10, 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

WHILE in the faithful diſcharge of our duty as Grand Jurors, we hand this Honourable Court indictments againſt ſeveral perſons, for breaches of the peace, and offences committed againſt the perſon of a reputed informer of contraband goods.

After acknowledging his moſt gracious Majeſty George the third, King of Great-Britain, &c. as our only true and lawful Sovereign, and the Britiſh conſtitution, as founded on the compact of its kings with their ſubjects, the laws made in ſupport of and agreeable to that together Conſtitution, with our oaths and the dictates of our conſciences, the rules of our action.

We cannot paſs by this opportunity of publicly joining the general voice of our country, in bearing teſtimony againſt many oppreſſive acts of Parliament paſſed in his preſent Majeſty's reign, relative to his American colonies, and which at preſent are the cauſe of ſo much trouble and uneaſineſs in the minds of his loyal American ſubjects.

Particularly againſt the power exerciſed by the Parliament of taxing and making laws binding upon the American colonies in all caſes whatſoever; againſt thoſe acts which ſtrike at the very foundation of Britiſh liberty; the trial by juries, ſuch are thoſe by which the powers of admiralty and vice admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits; the judges impowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from effects condemned by themſelves; the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms impowered to break open and enter houſes, without the authority of any civil magiſtrate, founded on legal information; enormous forfeitures incurred for ſlight offences; vexatious informers exempted from paying damages to which they are juſtly liable; and oppreſſive ſecurity required from owners before they are allowed to defend their rights; by all which, the lives, liberty and property of Americans are rendered inſecure.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 15.

On Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

The COMMITTEE for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet To-morrow Evening, at Six o'Clock, at the Philoſophical Society's Hall.

Laſt week a brig arrived in this port from Madeira, having on board a few pipes of wine: The owner immediately adviſed the Committee thereof, and declared his intention to ſend away the veſſel and wines, agreeable to the direction of the Congreſs.

Laſt Monday evening the Committee for this City and Liberties ordered a freſh ſupply to be ſent to Boſton, for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants.

We hear that the ANNIVERSARY ORATION before the *American Philoſophical Society*, will be delivered by DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. on Friday Evening, the 24th Inſtant, at ſix o'Clock, in the COLLEGE; the *Society's Hall*, on former Occaſions of this Kind, having been found too ſmall for the Accommodation of the Audience.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, Dec. 24, 1774.

"By a copy of the reſolutions of the congreſs, we obſerve they have determined to have no intercourſe or connection with any colony that does not accede to thoſe reſolutions; it will be to no purpoſe for us to adopt a non-importation, as it would only ſerve to throw the trade out of our own hands into thoſe of the French, who would never liſten to any propoſals of that kind, but rejoice in ſuch an opportunity to wreſt the trade from us.

"If the colonies rigidly adhere to that reſolution, we muſt charter our ſhips in England, as you cannot let us have your ſhips for exporting our produce."

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of New-Jerſey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame, &c.*

The humble ADDRESS of his Majeſty's Council of the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council of the Province of New-Jerſey, beg leave to return your Excellency our thanks for your ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſions; and to expreſs our obligations for having given us ſo early an opportunity of tranſacting the public buſineſs, and that you have been pleaſed therein to conſult our conveniency.

We agree with your Excellency, that it would argue not only a great want of duty to his Majeſty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were we, on this occaſion, to paſs over in ſilence the preſent alarming tranſactions, which are ſo much the objects of public attention; and therefore beg leave to aſſure you, that feeling ourſelves ſtrongly influenced by a zealous attachment to the intereſts of Great-Britain and her Colonies, and deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the important connexion they have with each other, we ſhall, with all ſincere loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and all due regard to the true welfare of the inhabitants of this province, endeavour to prevent thoſe miſchiefs, which the preſent ſituation of affairs ſeems to threaten; and, by our zeal for the authority of government on the one hand, and for the conſtitutional rights of the people on the other, aim at reſtoring that health of the political body, which every good ſubject muſt earneſtly deſire.

Your Excellency may be aſſured, that we will exert our utmoſt influence, both in our public and private capacities, to reſtore that harmony between the parent ſtate and his Majeſty's American dominions, which is ſo eſſential to the happineſs and proſperity of the whole empire: And earneſtly looking for that happy event, we will endeavour to preſerve peace and good order among the people, and a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws.

By order of the Houſe,

Council-Chamber, PETER KEMBLE, *Speaker.*

Jan. 1775.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I HEARTILY *thank you for this Addreſs. Your ſentiments concerning the preſent alarming tranſactions,—your expreſſions of zealous attachment to the intereſts of Great-Britain and her Colonies,—your promiſes to exert your utmoſt influence to reſtore harmony between them, and to preſerve peace, good order, and a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws, are ſuch as evince your loyalty to the moſt gracious of Sovereigns, and your regard for the true welfare of the people. Their conſtitutional rights will ever be found beſt ſupported by a ſtrict obedience to the laws and authority of government. Whenever that Barrier is broken down, anarchy and confuſion, with all their attendant evils, will moſt aſſuredly enter, and deſtroy all the bleſſings of civil ſociety.*

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of New-Jerſey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.*

The humble ADDRESS of the Repreſentatives of ſaid Colony in General Aſſembly convened.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the colony of New-Jerſey, in General Aſſembly convened, have taken into our conſideration your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

We ſhould have been glad that your Excellency's inclinations, to have given us as early an opportunity of tranſacting the public buſineſs, as was conſiſtent with our "convenience" had terminated in a manner more agreeable to your deſign, and more favourable to us, than it really has done on the preſent occaſion. If the petitions which we underſtand have been preſented to you had been granted, we ſhould have had a meeting more convenient to us than the preſent; and that meeting, perhaps, would have prevented ſome of thoſe "alarming tranſactions," which your Excellency's apprehenſion of your duty, leads you to inform us, as having happened in this colony. We thank you for your intention to oblige us, but that it may not be ſo entirely fruſtrated in future, permit us to inform you it will be much the moſt agreeable to us, that the meeting of the Houſe to do public buſineſs ſhould not be poſtponed to a time later, than when the bill for the ſupport of government expires.

We are ſorry to hear that, in your Excellency's opinion, there has been of late any "alarming tranſactions" in this and the neighbouring colonies, our conſent to, or approbation of which may lead the good people we repreſent into "anarchy, miſery, and all the horrors of a civil war." It is true, you are pleaſed to tell us that this deſtructive mode of proceeding has been adopted but "in part," by ſome of the inhabitants of this colony. We aſſure you that we neither have nor do intend to give our approbation to meaſures deſtructive to the welfare of our conſtituents, and in which we ſhall be equally involved with them; their intereſts and our own we look upon as inſeparable, no arguments are neceſſary to prevail on us to endeavour to prevent ſuch impending calamities, and if we ſhould at any time miſtake our duty ſo much, we hope your regard to the people will induce you to exert the prerogative, and thereby give them the choice of other repreſentatives, who may act with more prudence. The uncertainty, however, to what "alarming tranſactions" in particular you refer, renders it ſufficient for us to aſſure you only, that we profeſs ourſelves to be loyal ſubjects of the King, from whoſe goodneſs we hope to be relieved from the preſent unhappy ſituation; that we will do all in our power to preſerve that excellent form of government, under which we at preſent live; and that we neither intend to uſurp the rights of others, nor ſuffer any, veſted in us by the conſtitution, to be wreſted out of our hands by any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

We ſincerely lament the unhappy differences, which at preſent ſubſiſt between Great-Britain and her colonies.—We ſhall heartily rejoice to ſee the time, when they ſhall ſubſide on principles conſiſtent with the rights and intereſts of both, which we ardently hope is not far off; and though we cannot conceive how the ſeparate petition of one colony is more likely to ſucceed than the united petitions of all, yet in order to ſhew our deſire to promote ſo good a purpoſe by every proper means, we ſhall make uſe of the mode pointed out by your Excellency, in hopes it will meet with that attention which you are pleaſed to aſſure us will be paid to the repreſentatives of the people.

We have already reſolved to ſupport his Majeſty's government, and we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that though we are warmly attached to that liberty, which, as ſubjects of our auguſt Monarch, we apprehend ourſelves to be juſtly entitled to, and firmly reſolved to preſerve it by every conſtitutional means in our power, yet we ſhall with pleaſure lay hold of every proper occaſion to manifeſt that loyalty to his perſon, and regard to the conſtitution, which as ſubjects and freemen can be reaſonably expected from us.

Houſe of Aſſembly, *By order of the Houſe,*
Feb. 1, 1775. CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

WERE I to give ſuch an anſwer to your addreſs as the peculiar nature of it ſeems to require, I ſhould be neceſſarily led into the explanation and diſcuſſion of ſeveral matters and tranſactions, which, from the regard I bear to you and the people of this colony, I would far rather have buried in perpetual oblivion.

It is, beſides, in vain now to argue on the ſubject, as you have, with a moſt uncommon and unneceſſary precipitation, given your entire approbation to that deſtructive mode of proceeding, which I ſo earneſtly warned you againſt.

Whether, after ſuch a reſolution, the petition you mention can be reaſonably expected to produce any good effect; and whether you or I have beſt conſulted the true intereſts of the people on this important occaſion, I ſhall leave others to determine.

You may be aſſured, however, that the advice I gave you was totally uninfluenced by any ſiniſter motive whatever. It came from an heart ſincerely devoted to my native country, whoſe welfare and happineſs depend, as I conceive, upon a plan of conduct very different from what has been hitherto adopted.

WHEREAS ſundry Species of Gold Coin have heretofore paſſed in this Province at Rates under their Value, in Proportion to Half Johanneſes, and we eſteeming it of Conſequence that the different Kinds ſhould be put as nearly on a footing as poſſible, do agree to receive them at the following Rates, *viz.*

	Dwt.	*Gr.*	*Value.*		
Engliſh Guineas, weighing	5	6	£1	15	0
French Ditto, - -	5	4	1	14	0
Moidores, - - -	6	18	2	5	0
French Mill'd Piſtoles,	4	4	1	7	0
Spaniſh Mill'd Ditto,	4	6	1	8	0
Unmill'd Ditto, - -	4	6	1	8	0
Four Piſtoles, or Cobs,	17	0	5	12	0

Merediths & Clymer,
Samuel Howell,
John Roſs,
David Franks,
Tho. Geo. & Jon. Mifflin,
Conyngham, Neſbitt, & Co.
John Wilcocks,
Blair M'Clenachan,
John Pringle,
John Bringhurſt,
George Emlen, junior,
Ezekiel Edwards,
Barclay & Mitchell,
George Davis,
Thomas Penroſe,
George Bartram,
James Stewart,
Joſeph Whitall,
Richard Vaux,
John Nixon,
Meaſe & Caldwell,
George Mead & Co.
John Bayard,
John Boyle,
Willing, Morris, & Co.
John Morton,
John Meaſe,
Peter Long,
William Alliſon,
Jonathan Dawes,
William Jackſon,
John Mifflin,
William Davis,
Richard Bache,
John & Clement Biddle,
Iſaac Hazlehurſt,
Samuel Howell, junior,
Stephen and Joſ. Shewell,
Thomas Lawrence,
Samuel Mifflin,
Luke Morris,
Samuel Carſon, & Co.
Jonathan Brown,
Robert Ritchie,
Richard Wells,
Andrew Allen,
Thomas M'Kean,
William Allen,
Benjamin Chew,
Archibald M'Call,
Mifflin & Irwin,
Samuel Pleaſants,
Joſeph Dean,
Charles Eddy,
John Brown,
Edward Milner,
John & Peter Chevalier,
Samuel Rhoads.

⁂ The CITY WARDENS and ASSESSORS will meet at the Court-Houſe on Monday, the 27th inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to hear the appeals of ſuch perſons who may think themſelves over-rated in the watch and lamp tax for the preſent year.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I THINK it neceſſary to ſay that the late Convention, held at Philadelphia, undeſervedly inſerted my Name in the County Committee Liſt, as I left ſaid Convention before the ſecond Reſolve was ended; I think it my Duty to recall my Name from the ſaid Liſt, as I cannot comply with every Reſolve made in my Abſence, and do not intend to meet them again.

MELCHIOR WAGENER.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* Inward Entries.

Brig George, W. Hyman, Madeira. Schooner Tryal, D. Harrow, St. Euſtatia. Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts. Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Brig Sally, B. Hartwell, and Schooner Hetty, S. Davidſon, from Hiſpaniola. Ship Queen of Portugal, J. Caſtle, Liſbon.

Outwards. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, for Cork. Schooner Lively, J. Welſh, Halifax. Ship Britannia, T. Houſton, Cadiz. Ship Blandford, A. Troop, Virginia. Ship Lyon, J. Wilſon, Ship Queen of Portugal, J. Caſtle, Liſbon. Brig Union, S. Williams, Salem, N. E.

Cleared. Brig Suffolk, T. Pool, to Liverpool. Ship Rebecca, L. Albion, Cadiz. Brig John, J. Blyth, Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvane, Cork. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Sloop Spry, W. Horn, St. Kitts. Ship Sally, J. Burrows, Gibraltar. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Cork and Newry.

ALL Perſons indebted to FRANCIS BOURCHIER, late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, Painter and Glazier, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands, are deſired to bring in their Accounts.

ANN BOURCHIER, Executrix.
¶ JAMES BARNES, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME VIS a VIS, with Harneſs, and a Pair of ſtout Bay Geldings. Enquire of

¶ JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

GERMAN PASSENGERS.

THERE ſtill remains at the houſe of MARTIN NOLL, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, German Paſſengers from Rotterdam, who are willing to ſerve a reaſonable time for their paſſage money, for which credit will be given, if required. For terms, apply to SAMUEL HOWELL.

All thoſe indebted to SAMUEL HOWELL are deſired to diſcharge their bonds and accounts, to prevent coſt.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1775.

THE partnerſhip of CONYNGHAM and NESBITT being expired, all thoſe indebted to them are deſired to make immediate payment to Conyngham, Neſbitt, and Company, who have for ſale, Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India rum, muſcovado ſugars, of beſt quality, coffee, piemento, window glaſs, and Madeira wine, by the pipe. 6 w.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

And may be entered on in the Spring,

A TANYARD compleat, with a Dwelling-houſe, Garden, &c. and ſome Meadow: Alſo two Farms, with a conſiderable Quantity of very fine Meadow to each. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, who propoſes to be on the Premiſes, at the Head of Cheſter, Kent County, Maryland, from the 15th of this Month till the 20th of March next.

February 9, 1775. THOMAS GILPIN.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February inſtant, at the houſe of William Brown, the ſign of the Leopard, in Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth ſtreet, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 16 feet 10 inches, and in depth 116 feet, bounded by ground now or late of Joſeph Saunders, and Dr. Richard Farmer, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 3*l.* currency per annum; late the eſtate of Henry Smith, deceaſed, in the hands and poſſeſſion of John Hall, and Mary his wife, adminiſtrat. &c. ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February inſtant, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 13 feet, and in depth 20 feet; bounded by ground now or late of George Sheed and William Smith, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 40*s.* currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Adam Weaver; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 28th day of February inſt. at the houſe of John Fritz, in Race-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, tenement and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Apple-tree-alley, between Fourth and Fifth and Arch and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front about 18 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground belonging to the eſtate of Joſeph Stout, deceaſed, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 35*s.* currency per annum; late the eſtate of Henry Reinhart; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 28th day of February inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, A certain meſſuage or tenement, and ſundry valuable improvements, and tract or piece of land thereto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, containing about 49 acres and 155 perches of land; bounded by land of Samuel Preſton Moore, Eſq; and others; late the eſtate of John Rome; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Germantown, January 14, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of BENJAMIN HOWELL, late of Germantown, deceaſed, by bond or book debt, to the value of Thirty Pounds, that they come and pay off their reſpective ſum or ſums unto the ſubſcriber by the firſt day of April next, to prevent further trouble; and all accounts above Thirty Pounds may remain as they are till further orders; and all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, by the firſt of April next, that they may be paid off by JOHN HOWELL, Executor. ¶

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE,

on the 25th of this inſtant February, at the houſe of Peter Louderback, Inn-keeper, in Pileſgrove, Salem county, and province of Weſt Jerſey,

A CERTAIN meſſuage or plantation, ſituate and being in Upper Penn's-Neck, within 4 miles of ſaid Louderback's, containing 135 acres of land, part thereof being improved and in good fence, with a log dwelling houſe thereon. Alſo 10 or 12 acres of good meadow cleared, and more may be made, the reſt well timbered, and within two miles of a landing.

N. B. It was late the property of Charles Dalbow, deceaſed, and is adjoining to Gabriel Dalbow's plantation, which is to be ſold alſo on the ſaid day, at 12 o'clock, when the conditions will be made made known, and attendance given, by ANDREW HELMS, and THOMAS CARNEY, junior, Executors. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate, lying and being in Farmmanagh townſhip, Cumberland county, about 2 miles from Juniata river, and one mile from the Meeting-houſe, and two from a griſt-mill, and on the great road from Littletown to Sunbury. Any perſon who chooſes to purchaſe ſaid plantation ſhall be enſured to a proper title to the ſame; there will be credit given for a part of the conſideration money, and the terms of purchaſe will depend much upon a conſiderable ſum of prompt payment. For terms of ſale, apply to Mr. ROBERT NIELSON, living in Loſs Creek Settlement, within half a mile of the premiſes, or to the proper owner, the ſubſcriber, living on Juniata, about two miles above the Mouth of Kiſſicoquiles Creek. And likewiſe one other plantation in Tuſkarora ſettlement, in Lack townſhip, county aforeſaid, about a mile and an half from Morris's mill, with a large quantity of meadow ground, with two ſtreams of water running through the ſame, both places under warrant and ſurvey, and will be ſold on very reaſonable terms.

‖ 7ſ6. JOHN GEMMILL.

Weſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, Auguſt 10, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named *William Wightman,* born in Down county, in Ireland, and came in the Peace and Plenty, Captain M'Kinſey, he is 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a heavy clumſey walking fellow, full faced, with ſome ſmall ſcars on it, down look, fair hair tied behind, and a very uncommon laugh; he took with him a good cloth coat, of a whitiſh colour, with a long waiſt, and breeches of the ſame, two waiſtcoats, one of ſtamped linen, the other has fore parts of blue-grey cloth, backs of brown and green, grey ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, two Iriſh linen ſhirts, a black ſilk handkerchief, a ſmall wool hat bound with black tape. He has a certificate from Ireland ſigned J. Dickſon; it is likely he will forge a paſs, as he can write. Whoever ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JAMES M'CLURE. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Thurſday, the ſecond day of March next, at the houſe of Jonathan Valentine, the ſign of the Ship, on the road leading to Lancaſter,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, in the county of Cheſter, containing 153 acres and 10 perches; bounded by lands of Warwick Miller, Eſq; Thomas Stalker, and others. For further information enquire of ſaid Warwick Miller, near the premiſes, or of

¶ JAMES JOHNSTON, Attorney in Fact.

To be LETT, and may be entered on in April next,

A LARGE and commodious Smith's Shop, well covered with Tiles, a good Stone Houſe, with a Well of Water at the Door, a Garden, and a ſmall Orchard, Barn, &c. ſituate in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county; few Places equal this in its Situation for Buſineſs, being at the Junction of five different Roads, and therefore well calculated for carrying on the Smith's Trade in an extenſive Manner; there is about 30 acres of Upland, and near three of Meadow will be rented with the above. For Terms, apply to the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes.

¶ DENNIS WHELEN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near the province bridge, in Kent county, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named *Redmond Kelly,* about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, born in the county of Down, in Ireland, came in with Captain George Anderſon laſt July to New-Caſtle; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a brown coat and jacket, pale blue breeches, brown yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, one white ſhirt, one check ditto, one brown linen ditto; wears his own brown hair untied, talks pert and ſquints with one eye, ſpeaks with the brogue on his tongue; had an old felt hat, bound round. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM DAILY. ‡

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

Newlin, Cheſter County, January 3, 1775.

RUN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named MARY SIMONTON, about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, full mouthed, very talkative, and talks middling broad; had on and took with her two ſtriped lincey petticoats, one of them new, the other pretty much worn, one blue worſted ditto, one calicoe bed gown, one lincey and one linen ditto, two old and two new ſhifts, leather heeled ſhoes, newly ſoaled, and a teſtament that ſhe brought from Ireland with her. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ISAAC TREMBLE.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 16th of January, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bordentown, in New-Jerſey, an indented ſervant man, named John M'Donall, by trade a houſe painter, came from Cork in Ireland, and talks in that dialect, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has dark brown hair, tied behind, and combed up before, pockmarked, has a large ſcar on one of his hips, leans forward as he walks, chews tobacco, loves liquor, and is apt to get drunk; had on when he went away, a caſtor hat almoſt new, a blue cloth coat, blue and white ſtriped linen jacket, check ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, daubed with paint, yarn ſtockings, Germantown make, and old ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN OLIVAR.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 18th day of October, 1774, in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Brian M'Donel,* came from Newry in the ſhip Liberty, a ſhort well ſet man, about 21 years of age, much pockmarked, tender eyes, ſhort black hair, by trade a taylor; had on, when he went away, a good dark brown cloth coat, jacket and breeches of the ſame, and took with him in a check bag one check ſhirt and three white ditto, with ſome old clothes, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue and ribbed, the other black, good ſhoes, and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ CALEB HARTMAN.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d of January, from the Subſcriber, living on Snowden's Manor, in Frederick County, Maryland, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Timothy Corker, *a Taylor by Trade, about five Feet four Inches high, of a fair Complexion, with ſhort yellowiſh Hair, is remarkably fond of Whiſtling, which ſeems to bear a double Note, ſomething like a Fife, and chews Tobacco; had on, and took with him, a new felt Hat, cut in the Fan-tail Faſhion, a rediſh coloured Bath coating Coat and Waiſtcoat, faced with the ſame, with yellow carved Buttons, a brown Cloth Waiſtcoat newly turned, light coloured German Serge Breeches, a Pair of black Cotton Denim Ditto, a Pair of grey Worſted Stockings, common Fall Shoes, two Iriſh Linen Shirts, and a Holland Stock, with a Steel Buckle. He alſo took a Pocket-book, made of the ſame Kind of Cloth as the abovementioned Coat and Waiſtcoat, with Thirty Shillings Caſh, and ſeveral Remnants of ſuperfine Broadcloth. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges if brought Home, paid by*

¶ JEREMIAH DUCKER.

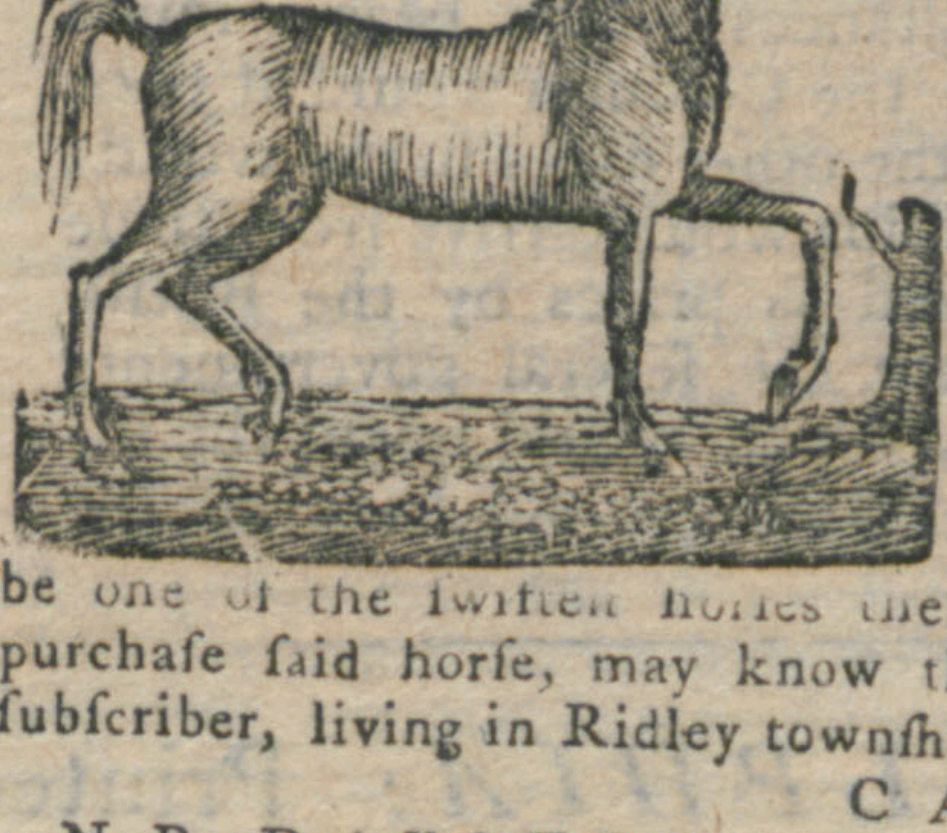
N. B. He was ſeen near York, making towards Philadelphia.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 3d of February inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Windſor townſhip, York county, near Wright's ferry, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN SIMMONS, *about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, with ſhort light brown hair, has a remarkable ſcar on his under lip, occaſioned by a cut; had on a half-worn beaver hat, coarſe white ſhirt, red ſurtout coat without ſkirts, leather breeches, patched with calf-ſkin, light grey yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes and buckles; has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech; perhaps he may endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, as he is uſed to the ſea. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, the reward and reaſonable charges, paid by* DANIEL HARKENS. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Warwick, Lancaſter county, on the 14th of December laſt, a ROAN HORSE, about 18 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, marked on the left buttock and ſhoulder I. S. he has been ſhod all round but loſt one of his hind ſhoes. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN ENK. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
The famous HORSE DABSTER.



HE is a beautiful bay, 15 hands high, remarkable for ſtrength and lofty carriage; he was got by the noted running horſe Valliant, in Old Virginia, imported by Colonel Cox, came of the mare Expreſs, ſhe was a full blood, and ſprung from the beſt ſtock in Europe, and was likewiſe imported by Colonel Cox; he won three grand purſes in Old Virginia, and was allowed to be one of the ſwifteſt horſes there. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid horſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county.

CALEB PHIPPS.

N. B. DABSTER has been kept for covering theſe two ſeaſons paſt by the ſubſcriber, and is now in good order for covering the enſuing ſeaſon. ¶

But I will now ſuppoſe that we have gained our wiſh'd for *independence*, and admit for *argument* ſake (what is not ſuppoſed in *fact*) that Great-Britain will relinquiſh her juriſdiction over us, diſclaim all her authority, and give us up a prey to our own madneſs and folly: What mighty boon ſhould we obtain? Let us conſider the conſequences—let us ſee in what manner it would probably affect us, abſtracted from the influence it may have upon other ſtates and kingdoms in Europe. It will be neceſſary immediately to determine upon ſome form of government; and here what inteſtine jars and jealouſies muſt be the *neceſſary* conſequence; various as are the faces of mankind, ſo different are they in their opinions upon civil government, eſpecially when every bold, ambitious man finds room for the exertion of his abilities; he will want no other motive to induce him to object to any plan propoſed, than that any one has recommended it before him; determined to be the leader of a party, his art and addreſs will gain him followers, and you will ſoon have as many forms of government contended for, as there are men who have ambition, reſolution and ability ſufficient to conduct their cauſe. Neceſſity will then oblige you, either to ſubmit to a ſett of petty-tyrants, who, unleſs diveſted of the paſſions and feelings which have uniformly actuated the conduct of all their prdeceſſors, will at once be intoxicated with ſucceſs, and rule you with a rod of iron, or to live in a ſtate of perpetual war with your neighbours, and ſuffer all the calamities and misfortunes incident to anarchy, confuſion and blood-ſhed. Scenes of this kind we may naturally expect within the limits of a *ſingle province*:—But when we extend our thoughts to the controverſies which will ariſe between the *ſeveral Colonies and Provinces* about the *ſeat* of government, each contending for its own metropolis; the *general form* of government to be eſtabliſhed over the *whole* Continent; the choice of a *monarch*, *members* of the *ariſtocracy*, *oligarchy* or *democracy*, as either of thoſe modes ſhall be prefered; language fails me in the deſcription of the univerſal carnage and deſolation which muſt inevitably enſue; the moſt unfeeling breaſt muſt on this occaſion be pierced with the moſt exquiſite ſenſibility, and the very dumb creation burſt with indignation at our aſtoniſhing folly, provoking madneſs, and unpardonable ſtupidity.—But can any one ſuppoſe that the powerful ſtates of Europe would ſit ſtill, and loſe ſo valuable an opportunity of increaſing their power and extending their dominions? They certainly would not.—What miſery then will you bring upon yourſelves, when *two* formidable armies, irreſiſtable by any force that you can raiſe, ſhall make your country the ſcene of war, the event muſt be, that you will be treated as ſlaves and vaſſals to the conquering power, or, to make the moſt favourable ſuppoſition, if *one* of the ſtates of Europe ſhould invade you, to procure ſalvation from entire deſtruction, you will be obliged to make a ſacrifice of infinitely greater privileges, than any that you *unreaſonably* ſuppoſe yourſelves in danger of *loſing* from the exerciſe of the *authority* of the parent ſtate over you; in proportion to the value of the acquiſition, they will inhance their ſecurity; and, to make ſure of your ſubjection, will put it out of your power to reſiſt their authority, or oppoſe their tyrannical deſigns againſt you. You will then, in the language of the moſt humiliating penitence and ſorrow, fly for protection to that power, which you now ſo *wantonly* reſiſt, and beg to ſhelter yourſelves under her wing, upon any conditions ſhe ſhall ſee fit to impoſe: You will readily renounce every claim that you now ſet up, and truſt to her wiſdom and juſtice for your future protection and government. But it may then be *too late* to appeaſe the wrath of a ſpirited, provoked and angry nation.

But let us ſhift the ſcene:—It can never be ſuppoſed that Great-Britain will thus loſe ſo bright a jewel in her crown; ſhe will rather, like a kind parent, bring us to our ſenſes by a timely correction and chaſtiſement of our inſolence. To this, nothing further will be requiſite than to ſhut up all the ports upon the continent, and make prize of all veſſels that ſhall be found in theſe ſeas: And a *ſmall* part of the Britiſh navy will be able effectually to execute this plan. What would then be our ſituation? You will perhaps readily anſwer, that this muſt be done at the expence of the ruin of the nation; that ſhe will never ſurvive the loſs of *our* trade. But in this you are equally miſtaken, as in all the other prepoſterous notions you entertain. A *temporary inconvenience* ſhe might ſuffer, but would ſoon recover the loſs. She may be ſupplied with moſt if not all the articles that this country produces from other parts, where ſhe would find a ſale for all the manufactures ſhe can ſpare: By opening and encouraging a free trade with foreign countries, commerce might be turned into a channel equally beneficial to her, and ſhe would in a ſhort time outgrow *any inconvenience* that can be ſuffered from relinquiſhing her dealings with us. But in the mean time, what muſt be our ſituation? Diſtreſſing indeed, when deprived of thoſe neceſſaries, which we ſhould find it impoſſible to live without, and at the ſame time unable to procure them from any quarter. Moreover a great proportion of the inhabitants upon the continent, who obtain a livelihood by a maritime life, and the ſeveral trades and occupations which depend upon the encouragement of navigation, would at once be thrown out of bread, and unable even to procure a ſuſtenance, and would by their numbers, and the encouragement which they would receive from others, equally ſenſible of the miſchiefs you had brought upon them, finally *compel* you *all* to return to a ſenſe of your *true intereſt*, and become dutiful and obedient children to the parent ſtate. The probable truth of this we may eaſily collect, from the neceſſity there is of the moſt generous and liberal contributions from our *ſiſter* colonies, to enable the *ſuffering poor* of the *town* of *Boſton* to ſupport the poverty reſulting from ſhutting up their port. What a miſerable plight then, will they and all the others upon the Continent be in, ſhould theſe unhappily be reduced to the ſame predicament? Self-preſervation would *force* you all, my dear countrymen, to adopt *any* meaſures for your relief, and none would ever be effectual, but a full ſubmiſſion to and acknowledgment of the ſupreme juriſdiction of the Parliament of Great-Britain over the Colonies. You will perhaps ſay, that far different, probably, would be the conſequences of ſhutting up all the ports upon the Continent from what I have ſuggeſted; you would rather inſinuate, that it would be attended with many circumſtances which bear a much more favourable aſpect; that the Colonies would at once declare a free trade with all the other ſtates in the world; that, in conſequence of it, ſhips would arrive from theſe ſtates, which would be ſeized as prizes by the Britiſh ſhips; that this would irritate the ſeveral governments to which they might belong, which would reſent the injury; and that thus Great-Britain would have all the powers of Europe at once to oppoſe, and finally *ſink* in the *conteſt*, or *ſubmit* to the *claims* of the *Colonies*, and apply to *them* for *aſſiſtance*. A very formidable account indeed—not to inſiſt upon the abſurdity of *declaring* a free trade with other ſtates, when *all* your *ports* are *ſhut up*, all veſſels made prizes, and *conſequently all communication* with *any* part of the world *cut off*: I would juſt reply, that no ſtate in Europe will be quite ſo forward to incur the reſentment of the Britiſh nation; no ſtate, in this enlightened age, ſo regardleſs of the principles of juſtice, equity, and the laws of nations, as to interfere with the private concerns between Great-Britain and her Colonies. And ſhould any of them be ſo raſh, Great-Britain will find powers enough, who will remain ſo far true to her intereſt, as to oppoſe any attempts to injure her on ſuch an account. But even admitting that all the ſtates in the world ſhould incline to take ſuch a ſtep. They muſt be blind, not to ſee that it would be the moſt deſtructive, impolitic conduct, to attempt the ruin of the Britiſh empire, which now preſerves the balance between all the powers upon earth, and which, ſhould it be reduced, muſt finally bring on the down-fall of half the kingdoms in the world. Carnage, war and blood-ſhed muſt enſue, till the *wavering ballance*, after alternate preponderations, ſhould by theſe deſtructive calamities once more be reſtored to its *equilibrium*, and peace, with her ſmiling train, once more bleſs mankind with harmony and joy.

Thus, my dear countrymen, in whatever light we conſider this truly *utopian* project, the more attentively we view it, and the more thoroughly we ſcan it, the more impractable, abſurd and ridiculous it appears; let not then a conviction of the folly of your conduct ſuffer you any longer to remain in your error; ſome men are ſo obſtinate, that when once they have adopted a plan, they will never relinquiſh it, however ſenſible they may be of its pernicious tendency. But this character, I am perſuaded, is not applicable to you all. Let then, I beſeech you, your regard for your own welfare, your attachment to the intereſt of the community, your natural good ſenſe and humanity, induce you but one moment to reflect upon your dangerous ſituation. Nothing but an immediate reformation of your paſt behaviour can ſave you from the impending evils with which you are threatened. It is an inſtance of the moſt laudable goodneſs of heart and greatneſs of ſoul, to acknowledge and reform any error, which we have zealouſly embraced, when ſenſible of our deception and miſtake. The experience of all ages may convince us that "*to err is human*;" let then an amendment of your conduct prove to you, that, "*to* forgive" is the "*divine*" attribute, which Britons ever rejoice to diſcover, and are moſt cordially willing to exerciſe towards their deluded, unhappy children in America.

PHILEIRENE.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of February inſtant, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Wentz, in Whitpain townſhip, A certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain aforeſaid, containing about eleven acres, together with the improvements thereon erected; bounded by ground of John Ettris, and others: And at the time and place aforeſaid will be ſold ſundry houſhold furniture: The whole late the property of Baltzer Lieff; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 23d day of February inſtant, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Nevill, known by the ſign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, kitchen and frame work-ſhop, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, and on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 85 feet; bounded by ground now or late of John Shott, deceaſed, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 3 *l.* currency, per ann. late the eſtate of John Meyer; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 23d day of February inſtant, at 7 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, A villa or country ſeat, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Wiſſahickon road, in the Northern Liberties, containing about four acres; bounded by ground late the eſtate of William Plumſtead, Eſq; deceaſed, now of Andrew Elliott, Eſq; and others, which the defendant holds in joint-tenancy, and hath no other eſtate therein; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 23d day of February inſtant, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Charles Lawrence, in the Northern Liberties, A certain two ſtory frame meſſuage, tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front about 20 feet, and in length about 157 feet; bounded by ground of Adam Erben, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 5 *l.* ſterling, per annum; late the eſtate of Paul Bogart, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February inſtant, at the houſe of Michael Croll, in Marlborough townſhip, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, A certain water corn or griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, and two ſtory ſtone meſſuage or tenement and ſtables, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Marlborough aforeſaid, containing about 100 acres; bounded by lands of Thomas Maybury, and others; late the eſtate of Philip Scholl; ſeized and taken in execution by Judah Foulke, Eſq; late High Sheriff.

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1775.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt JOHN MAXFIELD, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly proved, to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe indebted are hereby intreated to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble.

ELIZABETH MAXFIELD, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, almoſt new, ſituated in Race-ſtreet (which ſtreet is now become almoſt as much frequented as any in town) the houſe lies nearly in the middle of ſaid ſtreet, it has a good front, and the lot whereon it ſtands a good depth, on which there is another good frame building, which may either ſerve for a dwelling or work-ſhop. The whole is ſubject to a groundrent of Four Pounds ſterling. The purchaſer may have credit for two thirds of the purchaſe-money, on giving ſecurity. The reſt of the terms may be known, by applying to Mr. HENRY KURTZ, in Second-ſtreet, or to JOHN and CHRISTIAN FOX, at Philadelphia. ¶

ANTHONY FORTUNE,

Late Keeper of the Fountain-Inn, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

HAVING experienced extraordinary Marks of the Public Favour during his Reſidence there, eſteems it his Duty to return his moſt grateful Acknowledgments to every Individual who has been pleaſed to favour him with his Cuſtom; and while he pays this Tribute of Gratitude, he begs Leave to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general, that he hath removed into Shippen-ſtreet, next Door to the Corner of Third-ſtreet, near the New-market, where he hath erected elegant and commodious Buildings, and provided every Requiſite for STABLING HORSES after the beſt and moſt approved Manner. In addition to his Stables, Hay, Grain, &c. he hath an excellent Graſs Lot contiguous, in which the Horſes that may be committed to his Care may be occaſionally turned for the Benefit of Air, Exerciſe, &c. As he hath taken great Pains and put himſelf to conſiderable Expence to ſerve his Friends and the Public in the Way of a LIVERY STABLE, he flatters himſelf that his Labours will not be in vain, but that they will, with their uſual Generoſity, reward his earneſt Endeavours to ſerve them with further Inſtances of their Good-will, which he will be equally ready to acknowledge as ſtudious to deſerve. *Feb.* 9. 1775. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 15th day of March next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

ALL that meſſuage or tenement, public inn or tavern, where Thomas Babb now dwells, known by the name of GRUBB'S TAVERN, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, on the great road leading from Philadelphia through Cheſter to Wilmington, together with the plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, containing about 145 acres, of which 30 acres is choice woodland, 18 acres of meadow ground, of which 3 acres is banked improved marſh, the reſt arable land. Its front on Delaware river renders it very convenient and eaſy to mud and improve the whole at pleaſure. The beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the ſaid premiſes, with its ſituation, about midway between Cheſter and Wilmington, renders it extremely convenient either for a Gentleman's ſeat or for a tavern, or any public buſineſs, and is ſo well known that it is unneceſſary to ſay more about it. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the conditions made known by

ADAM GRUBB.

The premiſes may be entered upon the 25th of March next. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, and according to adjournment, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 8th day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in the town of Salem, in the county aforeſaid, in the province of New-Jerſey, A two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, containing by eſtimation ten acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounding on the ſtreet on Thomas Sinnickſon, Rebecca Zanes, and John Steward; late the eſtate of Parker Sullivan, Mary Ann Whittal, and Sarah Wheaton; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 8, 1774.

IN purſuance of an order of Orphan's Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the third day of March now next enſuing, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, Three contiguous Tracts or Pieces of Land together, making one tract in the whole, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, in the ſaid county of Philadelphia; bounded by lands of Peter Yerker, and Martin Landis, on the north weſt, by land of Michael Huber on the north eaſt, by lands of Leonard Neitig, Matthias Fox, and John Kehl, on the ſouth eaſt, and by lands of John Kehl, and Conrad Bobb, on the ſouth weſt; containing about 175 acres and 157 perches of land; late the real eſtate of Andrew Zeigler, late of the ſaid townſhip, Yeoman, deceaſed. CHRISTOPHER ZEIGLER, and ABRAHAM SHELLEY, Adminiſtrators. ¶

Trenton New-Ferry, February 2, 1775.

CAME to the plantation where the ſubſcriber lives, four ſtray SHEEP. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county.

¶ JOHN THORNTON.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 20th day of February next,

A LOT of LAND, the eſtate of Abraham Bond, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceaſed, whereon is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, 2 ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water near the door, a large ſtone work-ſhop, barn, ſtables, &c. Alſo an orchard of good fruit trees, ſituate in the Manor of Moreland aforeſaid, on the Old York road, near the Crooked Billet, 16 miles from the city of Philadelphia. The vendue to be held on the premiſes, at three o' clock in the afternoon, where the conditions of ſale will be made known, by JACOB TOMKINS, and DANIEL THOMAS, Executors. *January* 21, 1775.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are once more deſired to pay, to prevent further trouble, and thoſe that have demands to bring in their accounts, to be adjuſted. ¶

Cheſter, January 20, 1775.

In Purſuance of an Order of Orphan's Court, will be ſold by public Vendue, on the 24th day of February next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

THE valuable MERCHANT-MILLS and SAW-MILL, of the late John Cox, deceaſed, with a half breaſt water-wheel, 11 *feet head and fall, two pair of ſtones, one whereof are burrs, four feet and an inch diameter, of the very beſt quality, double geared, the other are good country ſtones, four feet diameter, ſingle geared, with* 3 *boulting cheſts and cloths, which go by water, two whereof are new, one uſed and anſwers exceeding well for griſt and country work; the other for boulting ſuperfine, and are proved to be of the beſt quality; the cheſt for ſuperfine will eaſily contain* 25 *barrels of flour, and an excellent meal loft, large enough to cool* 600 *buſhels of meal, with a Dutch fan and ſcreen that turns by water; the whole in good order to manufacture wheat to the beſt advantage, having been lately repaired, and a good conveniency for another water-wheel and pair of ſtones; the ſaw-mill lately rebuilt, and near the mills, having water out of the ſame race, going with a flutter-wheel, and ſtrikes at leaſt* 100 *ſtrokes in a minute, and in a plentiful place for timber; there is water plenty two-thirds of the year for three mills, and in the drieſt ſeaſon enough for two, ſituate within* 4 *miles of the borough of Cheſter, and* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *of a landing on Cheſter-creek, Alſo a large ſtone dwelling-houſe,* 2 *ſtories high, with* 3 *rooms on a floor, and fire-places in each, likewiſe a good ſtone kitchen,* 2 *ſtories, and a well of water at the door, alſo a barn, ſtables, and a good cooper's ſhop near the mills, with about* 53 *acres of good land, whereon is a good bearing orchard and ten acres of meadow, all in very good order, being pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country. Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, a ſtone meſſuage or tenement, wharff and lot of ground, ſituate in the borough of Cheſter; bounded by ground of Joſeph Aſhbridge, and by Front-ſtreet and Cheſter-creek; has been lately occupied as a ſtore, and will contain* 600 *barrels of flour below, and* 4000 *buſhels of wheat above ſtairs, was built for and is a convenient dwelling-houſe, the wharff is ſound and good,* 33 *feet in breadth. The titles indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to Mary Cox, living at ſaid mills. MARY COX, and JOHN LEWIS, Adminiſtrat.*

N. B. To be ſold at the ſame time and place, a good pair of timber wheels and ſcrew. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2408.

LONDON, December 13.

IT is ſaid, that orders are given for all his Majeſty's military ſtations in North-America to be immediately reinforced by ſeveral detachments of land forces from Great-Britain and Ireland.

All the great trading towns will either addreſs the Throne, or inſtruct their ſervants in Parliament, upon the decline of trade, and the high price of proviſions.

Though the two Royal Dukes of G. and C. did not vote the firſt day, it aroſe from a delicacy of not being perſonally oppoſed to their brother; the next diviſion of the Houſe will produce them the true friends of the people and the country, not from factious principles, but from patriot feelings.

Houſe of Commons, December 13.

This day, immediately after the Reſolutions of the Committee of Supply of Monday were reported and agreed to, Mr. Roſe Fuller moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the inconveniences ariſing in large counties to the freeholders, from being too far diſtant from the place where the poll for members to ſerve in Parliament is uſually taken, and to appoint others leſs remote for the above purpoſe, which was agreed to.

Lord John Cavendiſh then aroſe, and begged leave to ſtate to the Houſe the conduct of Adminiſtration in one or two points, particularly reſpecting the naval eſtabliſhment for the enſuing year. He obſerved, that there were 4000 ſeamen voted the preſent, leſs than the preceding year, notwithſtanding the ſpeech from the throne announced the very critical and alarming ſituation of affairs in America. This was a conduct he could by no means reconcile; for taking the ſpeech to have been framed upon right information, as calling for meaſures of a ſpirited nature, what ſort of correſpondence there was between the contents of the ſpeech and the naval eſtabliſhment was more than he could poſſibly diſcover. But were he to declare his ſentiments, he feared it would be found to be a mere miniſterial trick. A forming eſtimates in the firſt inſtance, that were never intended to be adhered to, or rather deſigned as mere waſte paper, and afterwards ſurprize and drive the Houſe into grants of a very improper and burthenſome nature. Such being his ſuſpicions, for his part, he ſaid, he could not face his conſtituents without previouſly knowing what he muſt tell, both in relation to further burthens, and what was involved in ſuch an inquiry, if compulſive meaſures were really intended to be purſued towards the Americans; for to talk of enforcing the acts upon a reduced eſtabliſhment, either naval or military, was a ſort of language fit to be held only to children.

Lord Beauchamp ſaid, that the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt had communicated to him that morning his intentions of moving ſomething on the ſubject matter of the preſent converſation; that he had accordingly apprized the noble Lord who preſides at the Treaſury therewith; and that his Lordſhip had authorized him to acquaint the Houſe, that he had no information whatever to lay before it, nor meaſures to propoſe reſpecting America. He was therefore of opinion, that as the noble Lord was indiſpoſed and abſent, it would be better, particularly as there was a very thin Houſe, to ſuſpend all further ſolicitude, till his Lordſhip ſhould have an opportunity of fully explaining the motives of his conduct in perſon.

Mr. Cornwall next roſe, and endeavoured to apologize for the Miniſter's conduct. He inſiſted, that the preſent was not a proper time to enter into any diſcuſſion relative to American affairs; that the naval reduction, he preſumed, was founded on good and ſubſtantial reaſons; that, however, the motives which gave birth to them might vary with the circumſtances; and, that when the queſtion concerning Great-Britain and the colonies came in a parliamentary way before the Houſe, every member would then be fully at liberty to deliver his ſentiments, and maintain his opinions.

Mr. Burke anſwered the gentlemen on the treaſury bench in a very maſterly manner, and was extremely ſevere on the conduct of Adminiſtration. Among a variety of other things, he compared the Houſe of Commons to a dead ſenſeleſs maſs, which had neither ſenſe, ſoul or activity, but as it derived them from the Miniſter. If his Lordſhip chooſes to tell them one day that America is in a ſtate little ſhort of actual rebellion, it is all very well; if in a few days after he acquaints them, at ſecond hand, that he had no information whatever to authorize ſuch an aſſertion, who can doubt his candour and his veracity? both aſſertions ſtill remain uncontradicted, and all muſt be ſilence. We deſpiſe the Parliament, who are our only proper and conſtitutional counſellors; but when we have blundered, and ruined our affairs perhaps beyond a poſſibility of redreſs, then we will come to Parliament, to do what?—to remedy what is incurable, and to recover what can never be regained.

Sir William Mayne, in a ſhort ſpeech, condemned the very extraordinary conduct of thoſe in power, in withholding from the houſe the neceſſary information, or at leaſt the beſt they had; and laying his hand on his breaſt, ſolemnly proteſted he would never have voted for the addreſs without the propoſed amendment, had he imagined they meant to refuſe the neceſſary explanations on which the ſpeech was ſuppoſed to be founded.

Houſe of Commons, December 14.

The Houſe went into a committee on ways and means, and came to the following reſolutions:

That the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry, be continued for 1775.

That three ſhillings in the pound land tax be laid on all lands, tenements, &c. for 1775.

Mr. Burke, according to order, preſented a bill for permitting the importation of Indian corn into Great-Britain, on paying a duty of one penny per quarter, when barley is allowed to be imported, on paying a duty of two-pence per quarter.

Houſe of Commons, December 16.

The Houſe was this day remarkably full, conſidering the occaſion, upwards of 300 Members being preſent, including thoſe in the gallery. Mr. Cooper preſented the malt-bill, which was read and ordered to a Committee. Mr. Burke took the chair in a Committee on the Indian corn bill, which, with the amendments, was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Ordered, that the Houſe be called over on Wedneſday the 1ſt of February next.

The order of the day was now called for the Houſe to go into a Committee of Supply; and Sir Charles Whitworth having taken the chair of the Committee, Lord Barrington moved that 17,542 effective men be employed for the land ſervice, for the year 1775.

Mr. R. Fuller roſe, and ſaid he had no motion to make, but he would be glad to know from the noble Lord at the Head of the Treaſury, if he had any information to lay before the Houſe, or any meaſures to propoſe reſpecting America; becauſe, if he had not, he thought it the duty of Parliament to interpoſe and call for papers, and proceed on ſuch information, however defective, as well as they could. He added, that he looked upon the meaſures adopted by the laſt Parliament impolitic and impracticable, and that they could never have been prudently or effectually put into execution.

Lord North confeſſed the very great conſequence and importance of the ſubject the hon. Member now mentioned; ſaid it would require the utmoſt diligence and attention, as a matter of the greateſt magnitude ever debated within thoſe walls. He could not, he ſaid, entirely acquieſce in the condemnation of meaſures haſtily, which had been taken up and adopted on ſuch weighty motives; that at the time it was impoſſible to foretell preciſely how they might anſwer, but the ſhortneſs of the time and other circumſtances conſidered, they ſhould have a fair trial before they were reprobated; and that the wiſdom and policy of them could be only finally known in the event. He concluded, by aſſuring the Houſe, that he had information to lay before it ſhortly after the holidays; and that he would ſo far adopt his hon. friend's ideas behind him (Mr. Fuller) as to propoſe to appoint a Committee for taking the affairs of America into conſideration.

Mr. Cruger, as a young Member, gave his opinion on the ſtate of the Colonies with great becoming diffidence; and was heard with a conſiderable deal of attention. He recommended conciliatory meaſures; but rather went a little out of his way to compliment the Miniſter.

Lord North, on the whole, was plauſible, ſententious, and affected great moderation. Governor Johnſtone having alluded to ſomething his Lordſhip had ſaid on a former occaſion, relative to Great-Britain never receding or relaxing till America was at her feet; his Lordſhip obſerved that it was hardly fair to quote what a man had ſaid ſeven years before, and what he had explained on the ſpot before he left the Houſe; this explanation then, and now was, he ſaid, that by being at the feet of Great-Britain, he meant obedience to the Mother Country. Such as if they thought themſelves aggrieved to apply by petitions and dutiful remonſtrances to the Parliament or *the Throne. He ſaid, he thought it the duty of every Member, as well in the Houſe as out of it, to interpret what might fall in the heat of debate, or warm diſcuſſion, in the manner it was explained by the Speaker; That if he had been thus candidly dealt with, the author of a late pamphlet, written in America, could never have aſſerted, that he inſiſted that Britain ſhould never recede, till the laws and liberties of America were at her feet. For as he never meant the one, ſo he never ſaid the other. And he wiſhed, that on the preſent occaſion he ſhould be underſtood according to his preſent explanation and no other.*

Mr. Haley was for making the Americans contribute to the general defence of the empire, by way of requiſition, and read in his place one or two of the Reſolutions entered into by the Continental Congreſs, to ſhew their willingneſs to comply with ſuch a meaſure.

The queſtion was at length put on Lord Barrington's motion, and agreed to; as were the others in courſe, providing for the whole of the military eſtabliſhments.

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) Jan.* 24, 1775.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *Jan.* 16.

Reſolved, That it is the unanimous Opinion of this Congreſs, that no Action for any Debt ſhall be commenced in the Court of Common Pleas in this Colony, nor any ſuch Action depending there, which was commenced ſince laſt September Return, be proceeded in, without the Conſent of the Committee of the Pariſh or Diſtrict in which the Defendant reſides, until it ſhall be otherwiſe determined in Provincial Congreſs. That the ſaid Committees reſpectively, or a Majority of ſuch of them as ſhall meet (provided they are not leſs than three in the Country Pariſhes and Diſtricts) do, upon Application, give Permiſſion for the bringing or proceeding on ſuch Suits, in the following Caſes, that is to ſay, where the Debtors refuſe to renew their obligations, or to give reaſonable Security, or are juſtly ſuſpected of Intentions to leave the Province, or to defraud their Creditors, or where there ſhall appear, to the Majority of ſuch Committee as aforeſaid, any other reaſonable Cauſe for the granting ſuch Permiſſion: Which Committee ſhall meet and ſit on the 1ſt and 3d Saturdays in every Month, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, in the Country, or oftener if it ſhall be found neceſſary, for the Purpoſe of hearing and determining on ſuch Applications. That Seizures and Sales, upon Mortgages, ſhall be conſidered on the ſame Footing as Actions for Debt. That it be recommended to the Committees for each Pariſh and Diſtrict, that they uſe their beſt Endeavours to prevent any Debtors' removing their Effects out of the Province, without the Knowledge and Conſent of their Creditors. That the Congreſs will indemnify the Committees for ſo doing. And that no Summons ſhall be iſſued by any Magiſtrate, in ſmall and mean Cauſes, without the like Conſent.

Reſolved, That any eleven Members of the Committee for Charleſtown, aſſembled together, be a ſufficient Number to receive and determine upon Applications relative to Law Proceſſes there.

TUESDAY, January 17.

Reſolved, That a ſtrict Conformity to the Reſolves of this Congreſs be recommended to the Gentlemen of the Law, who practiſe in the Country as well as in the Town, in regard to the Iſſuing of Writs, and proceeding on Suits and Mortgages.

A true Copy from the Journals,

PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, or private SALE, on Thurſday, the 16th day of February,

A VALUABLE plantation, or tract of land, containing about 220 acres, ſituated and lying in the Great Valley, Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, with three log dwelling-houſes, and plenty of limeſtone and timber, in a convenient part for the ſale of lime; there are about 5 acres of good meadow, and about 25 acres more may be made; a large ſtream of water, and a good conveniency for erecting any ſort of a mill, being about 20 miles from Philadelphia. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame before the day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to SARAH CHRISTY.

N. B. ISAAC MEANS, who left Belygouly, in Ireland, and is ſuppoſed to live near Bedford, has a ſiſter's ſon come into this country laſt fall, whoſe name is ROBERT ANDERSON, who would be glad to ſee him, or know where he lives; ſaid MEANS may get intelligence, by enquiring of ſaid Sarah Chriſty. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Levering, late of Roxborough townſhip, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any accounts againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, before the 20th of March, that they may be adjuſted and paid by

WILLIAM LEVERING, }
AARON LEVERING, } Executors.
¶

To be LETT by the ſubſcriber, for a term of years,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, containing upwards of 400 acres of land, ſituated in the Great Valley, between the Valley Church and the White Horſe on the Lancaſter road, in Cheſter county, on which there is plenty of lime-ſtone, and a conſiderable quantity put on the ground lately; there are two orchards on the premiſes, and a good meadow; the land is good for wheat or any other grain as any in the province. For terms, apply to the owner, living in Market-ſtreet, near the Friends Meeting-houſe, in Philadelphia. The premiſes will be ready to enter on the firſt day of April next.

January 29, 1775. HUGH FRASER. ¶

WATCH-MAIN-SPRINGS,

MADE in PHILADELPHIA, are ſold by the Manufacturer, *MATTHIAS EYRE*, at his Houſe in Third ſtreet, below South-ſtreet, and by *JOHN WOOD*, Watch-maker in Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet; where Watch-makers and others may be ſupplied with any Quantity of SPRINGS, much cheaper than they can be afforded when imported from England; from which Circumſtance, and the good Quality of the Springs, the Maker hopes for the Encouragement of the Watch-makers in this and the neighbouring Provinces, whoſe Orders will be gratefully received and faithfully executed. ¶

ABRAHAM SHELLEY,
THREAD-MAKER and TAPE-WEAVER, nearly oppoſite the Horſe and Groom, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia,

TAKES in Men's Wearing-Apparel to dye, ſcour and clean, and takes out the Spots and Stains of any Kind whatever; as he formerly gave Satisfaction in general to his Employers in this City in the ſaid Buſineſs, his Care ſhall not be wanting to do ſo ſtill; he likewiſe dyes and makes up Tapes, Quality-binding and Ferriting, and dyes all Sorts of Colours on Linen, Woollen and Silk, Scarlet excepted; he alſo dyes buckſkins and Jeans, and all other ſmall Wear. ¶

FOR SALE,

A LARGE well finiſhed frame HOUSE and LOT, ſituate in Southwark, back of the new play-houſe, there are four good ſquare rooms, with fire-places in each of them, two kitchens in the cellars, and two garrets; the lot is 63 feet front, on Crab-ſtreet, by 75 feet deep, ſubject to £ 9 : 2 : 3, Philadelphia currency, to Dr. William Shippen, per annum; there are two ſmall tenements on the ſouth part of the lot, of 18 feet front each, that pay £ 3 : 3 : 0 apiece, out of the £ 9 : 2 : 3, ſo that there remains for the houſe 27 feet front and 75 feet deep, for the ſmall groundrent of £ 2 : 14 : 3; as the houſe is built partly in the middle of the lot, there is a vacancy of 18 feet by 27, to build on the front, and two walls already carried up, ſo that another houſe may be built with a ſmall expence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS CASH.

Said *T. Caſh* hath likewiſe for ſale, a ſmart lively Negroe fellow, country born, has had the ſmall-pox, the chief of his employment has been houſe-work, ſawing wood, tending horſes, &c. he would make a good coachman or waitingman, being not quite 16 years of age, and very apt to learn any thing. Any perſon wanting ſuch a Negroe, may know the price, by applying as above. *Philadelphia, January* 24, 1775. ¶

MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
Of the firſt Quality, in Hogſheads, Tierces and Barrels,
BARBADOS SPIRIT,
Fit for immediate Uſe, by the Quarter Caſk or Hogſhead,
WEST-INDIA RUM,
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE, in Caſks or Bottles,
And a Parcel of RHUBARB,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE LAD, about 18 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, was brought up to Plantation Buſineſs, and can do Man's work. For Terms, apply to RECOMPENCE SHERRY, at Upper-Alloway's-Creek, in Salem County. *January* 26, 1775. ¶

To be LEASED for a TERM OF YEARS, and entered on this ſpring, on a reaſonable rent,

THE IRON-WORKS, known by the name of Sharpſborough Iron-works, ſituated in the county of Suſſex, and province of Eaſt New-Jerſey, on a ſtream, called the Walkill; the works conſiſt of a furnace, with caſtings, bridge-houſes, and all other houſes neceſſary; one forge near ſaid furnace, and a ſaw-mill; the forge has three fires, and two hammers; one other forge about a mile from the furnace, conſiſting of two fires and one hammer, with a good ſtone coal-houſe, dwelling-houſe, and other houſes neceſſary. Alſo the half part of a valuable griſt-mill, with one pair of ſtones, over-ſhot, on a never-failing ſtream of water, and juſt new repaired. Likewiſe between four and five thouſand acres of land, on which are five good farms improved, with one hundred acres of good Engliſh meadow, in good fence, it produces hay ſufficient to keep all the teams neceſſary for the uſe of the works and farms; there are on ſaid tract, within two miles of the furnace, 300 acres of good aſh ſwamp; there is alſo on the premiſes a ſufficient quantity of timber, within 3 miles of the furnace, to ſupply the works for a number of years longer than the above leaſe, and an inexhauſtible fund of excellent iron ore (eaſily raiſed) within a mile of the furnace; the whole is ſituated in a plentiful part of the country for produce, and a good part for trade. Any perſon inclining to rent the above, may know the terms, by applying to JOSEPH SHARP, living in Salem county, Weſt Jerſey, or the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

January 26, 1775. ABIA BROWN.

N. B. The above Works have been erected ſix years. ¶

To be SOLD or LETT,
Or Exchanged for Houſes or Lots in or near this City, and may be entered on the Firſt of April next,

A MERCHANT-MILL and SAW-MILL adjoining, in good repair, together with 100 acres of land, ſituate in the county of Cheſter and townſhip of Kennet, diſtant from Cheſter 20 and from Wilmington 10 miles, at the latter place the flour may be readily diſpoſed of, as there is a ſmart trade carried on there; the county of Lancaſter lies about 25 miles back of ſaid mills, where they may weekly be ſupplied with ſufficient quantities of wheat; the mill-houſe is built of ſtone and brick, about 40 by 35 feet, alſo a ſtone addition adjoining 30 by 25 feet; there are in ſaid mill two pair of mill-ſtones, one of French burrs the other of Cologne, three boulting reels and hoiſting works that go by water, a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, three rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen and a pump of good water in the yard, the barn is one ſtory of ſtone, and a frame upon it with ſtabling underneath, there are about 10 acres of very good meadow that are watered out of the mill race, and two apple orchards of divers fruits. The place has always been deemed a healthy ſituation, and in a good neighbourhood. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the aboveſaid premiſes and mills, or take them on leaſe for ſeven years, may view them at any time, and may be more fully informed, by applying to JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, living near the ſame, or to the owner and ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, who has a large aſſortment of 5 and 6-qr. BOULTING-CLOTHS on hand, which will be ſold low for caſh, or ſhort credit. ELLIS LEWIS. t. f.

To be SOLD, or LETT, on reaſonable terms, by DANIEL WILLIAMS,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near the State-houſe,

SEveral tracts of good land in Northumberland county, on the waters of Middle-creek, between Sunbury town and Carliſle, and near a good ſettlement of induſtrious Germans, and ſome tracts on the other waters near the Weſt Branch of the Saſquehanna.

ALSO TO BE LETT, on reaſonable terms,

Several tracts of very good rich land, in Lancaſter county, on the waters of Wiſkeniſky, about 18 miles from Saſquehanna, and about 20 miles from Lebanon town, near Tulpahocken ſettlement; it is well watered, and plenty of rich bottoms of meadow ground, very ſuitable for induſtrious perſons that underſtand farming, grazing, and dealing in cattle. Such perſons may meet with encouragement and aſſiſtance in making ſettlements there, by applying to ſaid DANIEL WILLIAMS. 2 m.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that a certain THOMAS MELING, jun. of Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, did obtain an obligation from us, the ſubſcribers, for the payment of Thirty-two Pounds Ten Shillings, bearing date the 21ſt day of January, 1775; theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons not to take an aſſignment on the ſaid obligation, for we are determined not to pay the money, not having, nor likely to receive any conſideration therefor.

JOHN CAIN,
¶ JOHN SHANNON.

Thornbury, Cheſter County, Firſt-Month 27, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from John Hill's, at the Sign of the Three Tons, in Middletown, in the county aforeſaid, on the evening of the 24th inſtant, a BAY GELDING, 3 years old laſt ſpring, near 14 hands high, black mane and tail, his mane long and lays on the off ſide, a ſtar in his forehead, part of one hind hoof white, a ſhort tail, lightiſh coloured under his belly, ſhod before with old ſhoes, a half-worn ſaddle, with blue pluſh houſings almoſt new, and ſnaffle bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice and convicted, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for the horſe and ſaddle only, Thirty Shillings, with reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE BRINTON. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 236 acres of land, ſituate in Mansfield townſhip, Burlington county, on the great road leading from Burlington to Amboy, about 5 miles from the city of Burlington, and one mile from the river Delaware; there is on ſaid plantation a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, barn and other convenient buildings, a good pump at the door, two bearing orchards, of about 12 acres of choice fruit, about 25 acres of good meadow, 50 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared and in good fence, a conſiderable quantity of which is cedar rails; the whole well watered, and in good tenantable repair, will lett for about 60 l. per annum. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the tenant on ſaid place and view the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber, in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, who will diſpoſe of it on moderate terms, and give a ſufficient title.

JOHN ELLIS. ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituated in Pileſgrove, Salem county, and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, containing 180 acres, of which are 10 acres of meadow and 16 more may be made, and between 70 and 80 acres clear, an orchard, of about 80 trees, of excellent fruit, a dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a ſtone cellar under the one half, a never-failing ſtream of water within a few rods of the door, and plenty of water adjoining to each field in the drieſt ſeaſon; the ſoil is loomy and tolerable good for wheat, and excellent good for paſture, it is within a mile and an half of a populous Landing on Oldman's Creek. The purchaſer, on paying one half of the purchaſe-money, may have a reaſonable time for paying the other half, upon giving ſecurity, if required.

OBADIAH LLOYD.

☞ If not ſold before the 25th of March, it will be LETT for one year. ¶

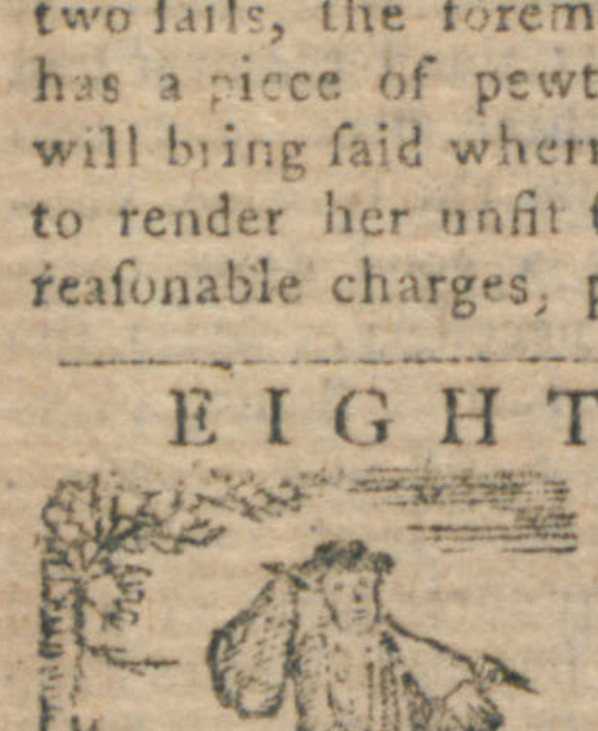
TO BE SOLD, BY WILLIAM MARTIN, Upholder, in Front-ſtreet,

A MOST excellent Edderdown Silk Quilt, which affords more warmth than three large blankets, and is not near ſo heavy as one, is very comfortable for gouty and rheumatic invalids, and is very portable, as it may be carried in a pillow caſe, for travelling. ¶

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, on the 23d of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, a Wherry, and ſmall pair of Oak Sculls, the timbers of the wherry mulberry, one of which is broke near the head, one ſide of the ſculling place, which is likewiſe mulberry, is ſplit off, her ſtern ſheets are pretty much decayed, the ſeat next the head gone, her colour Spaniſh brown, ſhe carries two ſails, the foremoſt of which ſtands very much a-head, and has a piece of pewter nailed round the hole. Any perſon who will bring ſaid wherry to me, provided ſhe is not damaged ſo as to render her unfit for uſe, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES SLOAN. ‖ 4*W*.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.



RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Penſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 20th of January, 1775, a likely Scotch ſervant man, named *James Stuart*, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, dark complexion, and has a ſcar over one of his eyes; had on, when he went away, a ſmall beaver hat, hemmed round the brim with blue tape, a ſhort ſkirted coat, yellowiſh waiſtcoat and breeches, ſpeckled cotton and worſted ſtockings, old calf-ſkin ſhoes, lately patched; he alſo took two ſuits of other clothes with him; he is a tolerable good clerk, and may perhaps forge a paſs; he is much given to lying, and that in a quiet manner, that perhaps may deceive many. Any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living in Martick townſhip, Lancaſter county,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of LAND, 80 of which are cleared, and under good fence; the land abounds with walnut, locuſt and hickory, the land is excellent for raiſing wheat and other grain; has extraordinary good paſture, and is well watered, 10 acres of timothy meadow made, and as much more may eaſily be made; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, 30 by 28 feet, two ſtories high, with three rooms on each floor, a good cellar, two double barns and ſpring-houſe, a young bearing orchard, alſo a good merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, one for merchant and the other for country work, with a never-failing ſtream; the mill is in good repair, water-wheel, cog, wheat running gears, boulting gears and cloths all partly new, new hoiſting gears, all going by water; likewiſe a good ſaw-mill, lately built, cloſe by the merchant mill, there is plenty of water for both mills five months in the year; ſaid mills are ſituate three miles from M'Collough's and M'Call's ferries on Saſquehanna, and five miles from Joſeph Reed's on ſaid river, where may be had plenty of wheat at almoſt all ſeaſons; ſaid plantation and mills are but 35 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

WILLIAM LONG. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 20th day of February inſt. at the houſe of William Mills, in the townſhip of Abington, lately occupied by John Paul, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, A certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Abington aforeſaid, on which is erected a log meſſuage, containing about 4 acres, more or leſs; the eſtate of a certain John Gill, deceaſed, in the hands and poſſeſſion of Iſaac Knight, his Adminiſtrator, &c. ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of February inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Faance, in the Northern Liberties, A certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, near the Barracks, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 180 feet; bounded by ground of Stoffel Zimmerman, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 6 *l.* currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Iſaac Whetſtone; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of February inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Faance, in the Northern Liberties, All the eſtate, right, title, intereſt, the poſſeſſion, property, claim, and demand whatſoever, of a certain Jacob Maag, of and in a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto appertaining, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front about 16 feet, and in depth about 120 feet; bounded by ground of William Coates; ſubject to a groundrent of 5 *l.* 12 *s.* currency, per annum; late the eſtate of the ſaid Maag; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of February, inſt. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of ----- Yeager, in Spring-garden, A certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of a lane or ſtreet, called Garden-ſtreet, in Spring-garden aforeſaid, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 140 feet, more or leſs; bounded by ground of Thomas Coates's eſtate, and others; late the eſtate of John Chriſtfield Wolfe, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 22d of February inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas Oliver, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, A certain unfiniſhed brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 19 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground of Silas Engles, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 6 *l.* currency per annum; late the eſtate of Samuel Ridley; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of February inſtant, at the houſe of Lewis Farmer, in Second-ſtreet, at 5 o'clock in the evening, A certain lot or piece of ground, and ſundry improvements thereon erected, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from Delaware, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in front 30 feet, and in depth 76½ feet; bounded by ground late the eſtate of James Parrock, and Edward Warner, deceaſed, and others; late the eſtate of James Caſſell; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Glouceſter County, February 1, 1775.

To be LETT, and may be entered upon the firſt day of March next, or immediately, as may beſt ſuit the tenant,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, on Delaware-river, commodiouſly ſituated for gardening for the uſe of Philadelphia market, lying but little more than two miles from the City of Philadelphia, by water; the land is in very good order for that purpoſe, as alſo for producing corn and grain; there are on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a well of good water with a pump in it before the door, a good barn, cow-houſe, ſpring-houſe, and other neceſſary buildings on the premiſes; there are two good orchards, near 50 acres of good meadow, and more than 70 acres of arable land. Any perſon inclining to rent the above premiſes, may apply either to JOSEPH COOPER, living near Samuel Cooper's Ferry, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

MARY WOOD. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Sixth-day, the 24th inſtant, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 309 acres, bounded by land of Samuel Mackleduff, Joſeph Darlington, and land late of Dr. Moſes Scott. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſwine, wheat and rye in the ground, two large ſtills, with worms and tubs, beds and bedding, cheſt of drawers, tables, pots, pewter, plows and harrows, and other implements of huſbandry and houſhold furniture, too tedious to mention; late the eſtate of John Strong; ſeized and taken in execution by Henry Hayes, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by NATHANIEL VERNON, *Sheriff.* ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the 7th day of March next, at the houſe, late William Key's, in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county,

A VALUABLE improvement, and leaſe for ninety-three years, on 300 acres of an iſland, commonly called Shiver's Iſland, ſituate in the river Delaware, between Cheſter and Marcus-Hook, ſubject to a rent of 80 l. per annum, during ſaid term, 230 acres thereof is incloſed by a good bank, and in excellent order either for grazing or mowing, with a dwelling-houſe and barn thereon. It is needleſs to enlarge on the richneſs and fertility of the ſoil, it being at leaſt equal to any other meadow ground in the province; the purchaſer may depend on the title being as good if not ſuperior to that of any other iſland in the ſaid river, not only by its being covered with a Jerſey right, but by an obligative ſecurity of Two Thouſand Pounds.

Likewiſe to be ſold, at the ſame time, a plantation or tract of land, pleaſantly ſituated on Delaware river and Raccoon creek, in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing 96 acres, and 10 acres of good cedar ſwamp, within a mile of the place, the place is moſtly cleared, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn and orchard thereon, and about 30 acres of meadow, moſtly good, and the fields in excellent order.

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by JACOB SPICER, JOHN KEY, and WILLIAM KEY, Executors. *January* 31, 1775.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, a large number of good likely CATTLE, fit for fatting the next ſummer. ‖ 7/6.

IN purſuance of an order iſſued from the Orphan's Court of Bucks county, will be expoſed to ſale by way of public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Gabriel Swartzlander, in the townſhip of New-Britain, Two tracts or parcels of land, ſituate in New-Britain, containing together 76 acres and 123 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Stout, Robert Kirkbride, Thomas Good, and Daniel Evans; it being part of the real eſtate of Abraham Freed, deceaſed, and to be ſold by GABRIEL SWARTZLANDER, SALOME SWARTZLANDER, and ABRAHAM STOUT, Adminiſtrators. †

Philadelphia, January 27, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN GOODWIN, late of this city, Houſe-carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid Goodwin, will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, in the evening of the 11th of March next, if not ſold before at private ſale, A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, three ſtories high, 20 feet in front and 40 feet deep, bounded northward by ground of Daniel Offley, and ſouthward by William Richard. Alſo a HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets; the lot is 16 feet front and 80 feet deep; the houſe is two ſtories high, with a two ſtory kitchen.

6 W.

SARAH KEPLIN,
HANNAH GOODWIN, } Execut.
JACOB HARMAN,

Pikeland, Cheſter County, January 20, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented Welſh ſervant man, named ELLIS JONES, *about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, pretty long viſage, large eye-brows, ſhort black curled hair, and ſtoops in the ſhoulders, hanging down his head when he ſpeaks, middling long noſe, and his teeth ſtanding cloſe together and bending in, ſpeaks ſlow, on the Welſh dialect, writes a middling good hand, but ſpells bad, pretends to be a grocer by trade, and much addicted to get drunk; had on, when he went away, an old beaver hat, the brim cut ſmall and leſs one way than the other, and a felt hat a good deal wore, Ruſſia ſhirt, mended with check linen, Welſh cloth coat, mixed colour red and white, much faded, looks brown, with a turn down ſmall cape and hair buttons, a green cloth jacket and breeches, but not of the ſame piece, brown ſtockings, mended on the heels with buckſkin, old ſhoes, lately ſoaled, and Pinchbeck buckles; took with him a ſingle white linen neckcloth, and old leather breeches; he arrived laſt ſummer from London with Captain Stephen Jones. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* NATHAN EVANS.

N. B. He talked of liſting in the Engliſh army, and probably he may try to make his way towards Boſton. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS ſeveral of the Public Lamps in this City have lately been wilfully broken and otherwiſe much damaged, and ſome of the Cups which contain the Oil have been taken out and carried off by ſome evil diſpoſed Perſon or Perſons. The WARDENS of this City do therefore hereby promiſe a Reward of TEN POUNDS, for each Lamp broken or damaged as aforeſaid, to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall make Diſcovery of the Offenders, to be paid upon their being legally convicted thereof.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in London-grove townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 4th of September laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named DENNIS M'MULLEN, *5 feet 10 inches high, well made, about 22 years of age, ſmooth faced, of a ſandy or fair complexion, curled hair; he is fond of ſpirituous liquors; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, a brown coloured coat, without lining, two old ſhirts, a pair of old thickſet breeches, a pair of old trowſers, two pair of old ſtockings, but no ſhoes; he came in with Captain M'Culloch, from Ireland, in May laſt; he was ſeen ſome miles from home, and enquired the way for New-York. It is likely he will forge a paſs.----One John Mooney, a journeyman blackſmith, it is ſuppoſed, went with him, aud will no doubt endeavour to repreſent him as a freeman, as they were countrymen and ſhipmates. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by*

ROBERT LAMBORN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, ſtage-maſters, iron-maſters, &c. are requeſted to take notice of ſuch a fellow. Said fellow was advertiſed in this paper, the Journal, and Packet, by one William Montgomery, in July laſt.

To be rented, or entered on in partnerſhip, the wet and dry goods ſtore of the ſubſcriber, in London-grove townſhip, in a very ſuitable part of the country for carrying on that buſineſs, there not being many to exceed it, and two public roads croſſing at ſaid ſtore.

EXCELLENT double Glouceſter CHEESE; freſh RAISINS, in Kegs; PEPPER, in Bales; Florence OIL, in Cheſts; French INDIGO; freſh NUTMEGS, CINNAMON, CLOVES and MACE; Weſton's SNUFF, in Bottles; POWDER and SHOT:------ With every other Article, common to the Wet-Goods Buſineſs,

TO BE SOLD, BY
SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior, and Company,
At their Warehouſe, in Market-ſtreet, the third door from the
London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia. ‖ 7/6.

York-Town, December 17, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain Petrus Henricus Kalkhoffer, a Palatine paſſenger, by the brig Betſey, Andrew Bryſon, maſter, from Rotterdam, for the ſum of £ 35 : 14 : 4, lawful money of Pennſylvania, for his paſſage, paid by Doctor John Houſton; he, the ſaid Petrus Henricus, hath put and bound himſelf ſervant to the ſaid John Houſton, to ſerve him, his executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, for and during the full end and term of ſix years, to commence from the ſecond day of December 1772. And whereas we the undernamed ſubſcribers, about 18 months ago, for the conſideration of the ſum of £ 25, to the ſaid John Houſton in hand paid, he the ſaid John Houſton ſold the remainder part of his the ſaid Petrus's time, as by an aſſignment on his the ſaid Petrus Henricus Kalkhoffer's indenture will appear; in a ſhort time after making ſuch purchaſe, we permitted the ſaid Petrus to go as far as Lancaſter, to ſeek for ſome adminicular perſon, that he might be entirely free from ſervitude, but have not ſince ſeen or heard of him; he is a perſon of about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, yellow hair, ſlim made, ſpeaks good German and Latin, and alſo ſpeaks French, he writes a tolerable good hand, and plays the German flute very well, he is of the Catholic Faith, and about 25 years old; it is imagined he is ſomewhere about Germantown, and perhaps may be married ſince. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any goal (ſo as we can have him again, or ſecures the money which we paid for him, and now intereſt, and charges) ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK HAUSSMANN, and JACOB DAUTLE.

N. B. The money can be paid to Meſſieurs HUBLEY and GRAFF, Merchants, in Philadelphia, where he may get his indenture ſome time ſoon, after payment is made. ‖ 5w.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1774.

MILL-STONES, and BOULTING-CLOTHS, TO BE SOLD, BY

ROBERT, NATHANIEL, and WILLIAM LEWIS,
At their STORE, in Front and Water-ſtreets, oppoſite Hamilton's
wharff, and near the Drawbridge,

MILLERS, and others, who may be in want of theſe articles, can be ſupplied on reaſonable terms; and thoſe who are unacquainted with the different qualities of Boulting-cloths, may depend on having ſuch as will anſwer their purpoſe, with proper directions how to fix them to the beſt advantage for boulting every kind of meal; thoſe who buy a quantity to retail, will be allowed a diſcount.

Their COLOGNE MILL-STONES are exceeding good, and of various ſizes, from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet diameter.---Their FRENCH BURRS are alſo very good, and are 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches broad.------They have likewiſe BUCKS COUNTY MILL-STONES, of a good grit, and different dimenſions; and, on a ſhort notice, can ſupply with any ſizes, from the ſmalleſt to the largeſt. ¶ 2 M.

February 22, 1775. NUMB. 2409.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TO BE SOLD,

A COACH and CHARIOT,

TWO of the moſt elegant CARRIAGES ever imported to AMERICA, and equal to any in LONDON, both Crane Neck'd and calculated for the Climate, having the Pannels made to let down on all Sides; they have their firſt Sett of Wheels on, and are in high Preſervation. Enquire of Mr. JOHNSON, Coach-maker, in High-ſtreet. ‖ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

At PETER PARIS's,

The Corner of Race and Second-ſtreets,

THE beſt Kind of Bar-Iron and Plow-ſhares; likewiſe Rum, Wine, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Alſpice and Ginger, by Wholeſale and Retail. ‖

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the ſecond Day of March next, in the Morning, if fair Weather, if not, the next good Day, at the Dwelling-houſe of Captain HENRY STYLES, in Spruce-ſtreet,

ALL his Houſhold and Kitchen FURNITURE. Alſo his HOUSE to be LETT.

Feb. 22, 1775. ‖ HENRY STYLES.

BOULTING-CLOTHS.

A LARGE and complete Aſſortment of 5 and 6 Quarter fine, ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, lately imported by

ELLIS LEWIS,

And to be SOLD, on the loweſt Terms, at his Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Millers and others, that are not acquainted with BOULTING-CLOTHS, may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt in Quality, and Directions how to affix them on the Reels; a reaſonable Diſcount will be made to thoſe that purchaſe to retail.

Juſt imported from London, per the Catherine, Captain Barron, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM ROSS, SHOEMAKER,

At the Sign of the Slipper, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A VERY neat aſſortment of the beſt London draw Boot Legs and Ben Leather Soals, which he makes up into boots, ſtrong ſhoes and chanel pumps, at the cuſtomary prices, or ſells unmade to ſhoemakers and others, at the uſual rates; he will not take any advantage of the preſent times. He has a few dozen legs and ſoals conſiderably larger and ſtronger than what are uſually imported, very ſuitable for country people and others who ride a great deal, which will be ſold on moderate terms; as alſo white calf-ſkin rans for womens ſhoes; tacks, awl and awl-hafts; white wax or maſheen, Howard's heel-balls, &c. of the very beſt quality, and at the ſame prices as ſold by others in this city.

N. B. Said *ROSS* carries on the ſhoemaking buſineſs in all its branches as uſual, and has a neat aſſortment of the beſt double calimancoe and other worſteds for womens wear.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN MARIE, in Grey's-Alley,

between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

PART of his houſhold furniture and ſervants, conſiſting of 12 neat mahogany chairs, with haircloth bottoms and braſs nails, a mahogany deſk, ditto dining and tea tables, neat pier glaſſes, in carved and gilt frames, a handſome green moreen bed, made in London, feather beds, &c. braſs andirons, ſhovel and tongs to match, two ſtoves, and a quantity of pipes; the above goods have been particularly choſe, and have been but two and ſome not one year in uſe; a ſtrong healthy ſervant girl, who can do all ſorts of houſe-work, and cook for a middling family, has 2 years and 8 months to ſerve; two ſervant men, one a good taylor and of a good diſpoſition, has 2 years and 4 months to ſerve; the other a taylor, very fit for country work, being a ſtrong able man and has better than two years to ſerve. All muſt be ſold by the tenth of March, 1775.

N. B. The Houſe to be Lett, a tenant taking it directly will meet with very agreeable fixtures and cheap. ¶

Second-Month 3, 1775.

ON the third day of the week, and 21ſt day of Third-Month (March) next, will be ſold by way of public VENDUE, at the houſe of Morton Morton, Inn-keeper, at Chriſtiana ferry, a pair of working oxen, cart, plough, harrow, and ſundry farming utenſils, a valuable breeding mare, a yearling colt, milch cows and young cattle. Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for New-Caſtle county, a lot or piece of marſh meadow, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana river, about a mile and a half above Wilmington, adjoining marſh of Jacob Coleſberry, Robert Bryan, and the ſaid river; the marſh is under good bank, and moſtly improved, contains 70 acres, and might anſwer well for grazing, being late the eſtate of Jonathan Norton, of Wilmington, grazier, deceaſed. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the marſh, may view the ſame before the day of ſale, and be informed of the title, and ſee the draught thereof, by applying to John Stapler, Eſq; in Wilmington. The ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon; at which time and place attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by WILLIAM NORTON, and JOHN HAWARTH, Adminiſtrators.

N. B. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to produce the ſame that day. ‖ 4 W.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Cuthbert, deceaſed, or to the late partnerſhip of John and Anthony Cuthbert, are hereby deſired to pay all ſuch debts to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed to receive the ſame, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs. THOMAS CUTHBERT, Executor to the eſtate of JOHN CUTHBERT.

N. B. Was found, ſome time ago, in Front-ſtreet, near Black-horſe-alley, a pair of Silver Shoe-Buckles; the owner proving his property, and paying for this advertiſement, may have them again, by applying to ſaid Thomas Cuthbert. ¶

To be LETT for a term of years, and entered on immediately, in King's-ſtreet, York-town, Pennſylvania,

A TWO ſtory ſtone HOUSE, with 4 rooms on the firſt floor, 4 on the ſecond, and 4 on the garret, a cellar under the whole houſe, all in excellent repair, a good back kitchen, a large ſtable and yard, with 4 acres of land very convenient to ſaid houſe. The houſe was formerly occupied by Joſeph Chambers, tavern-keeper, and is very fit for that uſe. For particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE IRWIN, Merchant, in York-town. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on Monday, the 13th day of March,

A MESSUAGE, plantation, and tract of LAND, containing 66 acres, known by the name of Ring's Tavern, in New-garden, Cheſter county, on the poſt road to Nottingham, within 12 miles of Newport, and two of three merchant-mills. There will likewiſe be ſold, at the ſame time, a good work horſe, a waggon and hind gears, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at 12 o' clock ſaid day, where attendance and credit will be given by

Feb. 13, 1775. ‖ STEPHEN ANDERSON.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A PLACE in the Town of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, which was lately occupied by Benjamin Swett, deceaſed, and conſiſts of a good dwelling-houſe, tan-yard, garden, bark and mill-houſes, a convenient ſtable, and ſeveral other buildings to accommodate a tanner. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe is very pleaſant, and affords a beautiful proſpect of the ſhipping which ſail up and down the river, and though this place has been an antient ſtand for a tan-yard, it will be very convenient for an inn-keeper or a private family. The terms of payment to a purchaſer may be made very eaſy, upon his giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE READ, Eſq; in New-Caſtle, or to BENJAMIN SWETT, in Burlington. *Second Month* 13, 1775. *Thctf.*

Wilmington, February 6, 1775.

To be RENTED or SOLD,

And no Money required, on giving proper Security,

BETWEEN 40 and 50 Acres of Marſh Meadow, of an excellent Quality, and bearing Engliſh Graſs plentifully, well drained and divided into ſmall Lots, and in exceeding good Order either for Paſturage or Mowing, ſituated oppoſite the Borough of Wilmington, to which it is very convenient for ſupplying the Market. Whoſoever may incline to rent or purchaſe, and would chooſe to reſide in ſaid Borough, may be furniſhed with a good Flat and Batteau; or, if more agreeable, may rent on moderate Terms ſome Upland, with a good Dwelling-houſe, Garden, &c. very commodiouſly ſituated thereto. For Terms, enquire of the Subſcriber, living in the ſaid Borough.

‖ 5s. *Thctf.* JOHN M'KINLY.

To be SOLD at public SALE,

By the Subſcriber, on the 14th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of LAND, ſituate in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, within ten miles of Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of good land, about one half cleared, the reſt well timbered; on ſaid place is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good barn and convenient barracks, a good hay-houſe, and a large orchard, about 20 acres of extraordinary watered meadow, and more may be made; few places excel this in advantages of water, there being good ſprings in every field. The title is indiſputable, and the quitrent only One Shilling ſterling per 100 acres. JOSEPH CALDWELL.

⁂ The ſale to begin at 12 o' clock on ſaid day. ¶

Philadelphia, February 14, 1775.

WAS FOUND, this morning, near the Drawbridge, a SILVER SHOE-BUCKLE. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to PAUL JOHNSTON, at the corner of Second and Pear-ſtreets, proving their property, paying the charges, may have it again. ¶

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

R*UN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Drummore townſhip, Lancaſter county, an indented ſervant lad, about* 16 *or* 17 *years of age, named* Andrew M'Whiney, *a well ſet fellow, with brown hair, about* 5 *feet* 6 *or* 7 *inches high; had on a ſhort grey coat, old red jacket, buckſkin breeches, half-worn beaver hat, coarſe blue loom ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes, ſpeaks pretty good Scotch, and came from Ireland laſt fall. Alſo a Negroe man, about* 23 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 8 *inches high, a well ſet fellow, with one of his arms much ſmaller at the guard than the other, occaſioned by fire when a child; had on a rediſh brown coat and jacket, mohair baſket buttons, old buckſkin breeches, prick-ſeamed, the whole too long as they were not made for himſelf, old felt hat, ſcolloped round the brim, black yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Said fellows are ſuppoſed to have gone together, and to have ſtolen ſome ſhirts after they left their maſter, one of which is marked on the lower part of the body R. A. It is likely they will change their names and apparel. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid fellows, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Thirty Shillings for either, paid by*

¶ JAMES MORRISSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off, at their peril. *February* 16, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Mannington townſhip, Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, the 23d of May laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, known by the name of *Billy Brian*, but his right name is *William O'Brian*, about 28 years of age, a little hollow jawed, darkiſh eyes, long viſaged, freſh coloured, a dark ſandy ſmall beard; he is a Roman, and can neither read much nor write at all; had on, and took with him, a browniſh coloured coatee jacket, and breeches of the ſame colour, a ſilk ſaggathy jacket, a ſtriped ditto, old hat, a pair of pumps, with copper or braſs buckles. He ſerved a time with one Jackſon and part with Nathan Wright, and laſt with Joſeph Bullock, in Burlington county, and afterwards came down to Salem county with one Chriſtopher White; to him he gave an indenture for four years, from the 3d of April laſt, for 23*l.* 9*s.* and he ſold him to me for the ſame, after which I engaged 12*l.* 13*s.* more debts for him; then he ſaid he could get a man that would pay the money for him, if I would let him go to the man, I gave him leave, ſo as he would return the next day: He went off with one *Lloyd*, who is about 5 feet 10 inches high, a middling well ſet man, of a down look, ſtraight black hair, of a low voice, loves threſhing in the winter. Whoever will take up the above ſervant and ſecure him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ABRAHAM SHREVE. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Foreſt of Murderkiln Hundred, in Kent county, on Delaware, about the 8th of January, a black GELDING, about 5 feet high, a natural trotter, with a ſtar in his forehead, and ſome white hairs in his mane. The owner is deſired to make his property appear, pay charges, and take him away from

‖ 2w. WILLIAM MANLOVE.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

T*HE following Speech of Lord Belhaven, delivered in the Scotch Parliament, on the ſubject of the union between the two kingdoms, and juſt before that event took place, is well worthy of a column in your paper at this juncture. We ſhall there find, that the greateſt miſeries a people have ever ſuffered have ariſen from diviſions among themſelves; and that unanimity might have prevented them. The current of opinion (thank Heaven) ſets ſtrongly in favour of the meaſures adopted by the Congreſs, and nine tenths of the people are of one way of thinking. In this ſituation of things, it is impoſſible to ſay what are the motives that influence ſome perſons in the Colonies, to go on publiſhing in the manner they do. Are they deſirous of holding us up to the Miniſtry as a divided people, thereby to draw on us the moſt dreadful of all calamities?—In charity, I would hope otherwiſe, and that they are impelled by a miſtaken zeal, but really mean well to their country. If this be the caſe, I am perſuaded the following obſervations will have weight with them; and that henceforth they will not ſow the ſeeds of faction in America. But if they are dupes to the wicked deſigns of others, or if they are governed by a reſtleſs ambition, and, to attain diſtinction as the leaders of a party, are willing to embroil their country in a civil war, let them look to the conſequences. Should their labours be crowned with ſucceſs, it is very poſſible they may be the firſt who expire in the flames of their own kindling. I am*

Your's, &c.

My Lord Chancellor,

BY what experience I have had in this world, I always found, that when diviſions are once come to that conſiſtency, as to form themſelves in factions, upon different meaſures, and oppoſite deſigns, that then reaſon and reaſoning make but a very ſmall impreſſion upon either of the parties. What I ſhall ſay on this head, is to advance this poſition, *viz.* That there is more danger to our nation and national concerns, by diviſions and factions, than by any miſtakes in fit and adequate meaſures, if they be unanimouſly gone upon.

A wrong meaſure, eſpecially in reſolutions, may be rectified and redreſſed, when we come to a more full view of the affair: And though ſometimes they prove unſucceſsful, yet unanimity endures a ſhock with firmneſs; but diviſions and factions increaſe and multiply, and that from very ſmall beginnings, ſo as to render all perſwaſions abortive; and that more eſpecially amongſt men of honour, who, as they are generally more grateful, conſtant and firm to their words and parties, ſo upon diſappointments, they are more prone to reſentment and revenge, the moſt dangerous of all paſſions, and the moſt fatal to the very being of nations.

What I plead for, my Lord, at this time, is unity. Whatever you would have done, let it be done *(nemine contradicente)* and it will not want its own weight, for I am perſuaded that whatever reſolution this Honourable Houſe ſhall come to, a wrong meaſure is preferable to a good one, if there be unanimity in the one, and faction at the bottom of the other.

My Lord, that I may not ſeem to ſpeak without book, I could adduce inſtances from the hiſtories of *Europe*, to confirm what I have ſaid, and from none more than that of our neighbours the States of *Holland*, whoſe unity has raiſed them to the grandeur and riches they are poſſeſt of at this day. They wanted not wrong meaſures, and unſucceſsful attempts, but their unanimous firmneſs in the vindication of their *liberty*, hath made good the verity of their *Motto: Concordia res parvæ creſcunt.*

But waving what is foreign, I ſhall only confine myſelf to our own hiſtories, and by four examples, I ſhall make it evidently appear, that our predeceſſors, when in a good underſtanding amongſt themſelves, were always in a condition to defend their rights and liberties againſt the *Engliſh*, and that they never did prevail over us, ſave when we were divided and broke by factions.

The firſt inſtance is, of that famous controverſy about the right of ſucceſſion to *Alexander* the third; the ſtory is ſo well known, that I ſhall not give this Honourable Houſe the trouble of hearing it repeated, but ſhall only ſay, we divided upon it: What followed upon that? The King of *England* gave us a King? what was the conſequence of that? Both of us paid very dear for it. For, as the Hiſtorians of both nations tell us, there followed upon it the longeſt and moſt bloody war that ever was betwixt two nations: Then, and not before, could it be ſaid, that *England* had any pretence of homage from us.

Pray, my Lord, had it not been better that our predeceſſors had, of themſelves, choſen the worſt of the competitors, yea, the worſt man of the nation, by a general conſent, rather than to have ſuſtained thoſe calamities which followed on that diviſion?

The other time, my Lord, that we groaned under *Engliſh* bondage, was by *Cromwell*, who knew as well how to divide, as how to fight. We had called home King *Charles* the Second, as ſucceſſor to his father; *Cromwell* enters *Scotland* with an army, and prevails: What was the reaſon of it? Was his army comparable to ours for number? He knew very well King *Charles* the Firſt, his maſter, had come upon us with a far better army, and we leſs prepared, and leſs accuſtomed to war, and yet, when ſword in hand, was neceſſitated to give us a valuable treaty at the *Bircks*. He knew very well that we had the remains of that gallant army, which had procured us ſo good conditions at the treaty of *Rippon*; and who afterwards had raiſed the Parliamentary power above that of their Sovereign. He knew that we had the brave troops, that had preſerved the North of *Ireland* from the *Iriſh* Rebels. Whence then came all theſe hopes of *Oliver?* It came, my Lord, from our diviſions. We were united in thoſe former times, and broken then. In ſhort, we had the *Hamiltons*, *Grahames* and *Campbells*, each driving on oppoſite deſigns. Yea, my Lord, faction was come to that height of *enthuſiaſm*, that when we came to fight *Cromwell* at *Dumbar*, we would not fight but as *Gideon* did the *Madianites*, although we had no ſuch warrant for it.

The two inſtances where our unity preſerved us from the fatal conſequences of war with *England*, are thoſe of *King DAVID, and King JAMES the Firſt*, after we had recovered our liberty under the conduct of the *noble BRUCE*, who had forced the grand-child by a moſt ſolemn renunciation to vomit up the claim of *homage*, unjuſtly impoſed by the father upon us. Two unhappy accidents put theſe two Kings in the hands of the *Engliſh*: Did they let go the opportunities to trump up their claim of *homage?* No, *my Lord*. What hindered them to proceed further? King *David* had loſt a conſiderable battle, was their priſoner himſelf, many of the Nobility killed and taken, *England* ſucceſsful againſt *France* at the ſame time, and their King priſoner in *England*, King *James* the Firſt was their priſoner, being forced to flee from the unjuſt deſigns of his uncle *Robert*, and as unjuſtly made priſoner by them: Theſe occaſions, my Lord, did appear favourable enough for *England* to make uſe of their time, but our firm unanimity put a ſtop to their deſigns: We declared we would not obey our Kings, as long as they were under *Engliſh* power and influence, and ſo both our armies in *France*, and Peers in *Scotland*, refuſed their orders, as long as they were in *England*, looking upon them not as their Kings commands, but the commands of an enemy: And thus we were preſerved, and our Kings delivered to us upon ranſom.

My Lord, I have obſerved that *England* never let go any opportunity, neither before nor ſince the union of the two crowns, to bring us under their power; and I am perſuaded, that the heats and animoſities amongſt us theſe ſeveral ſeſſions of Parliament paſt have, amongſt other things, occaſioned that threatening and unaccountable act of Parliament, wherein they characteriſe our Miniſters, and criticiſe our acts, as it hath alſo given a new birth to thoſe contemptible and ignorant pamphlets, come out of late againſt the ſovereignty and independency of our nation. Will you prevent the conſequences of what is deſigned againſt us? Be as united as they, in your actings againſt them: Did Whig and Tory differ about us? No, my Lord: The two Houſes, though in civil war amongſt themſelves, did vye with one another, which of them ſhould have the honour to give us the ſharpeſt and ſevereſt blow.

To conclude, would you quench the fire that appears to be raiſed againſt us in *England?* Be unanimous, and I hope the caſe is not as yet ſo deſperate, but what our predeceſſors have found, we may yet find the like.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

I REJOICE to find that in a province diſtinguiſhed for its progreſs in ſcience and literature, as Pennſylvania, the few ſons of deſpotiſm are reduced to the penſion'd pen of ſome Miniſterial hireling at Boſton. Believe me, Gentlemen, your paper did not gain an extenſive circulation from the gleanings of others; its value has been owing to the originality, as well as the elegance, of its eſſays. Every news-paper, from New-Hampſhire to Georgia (two at Boſton, and one at New-York, excepted) would furniſh refutations of the re-publication in your laſt paper, ſigned PHILEIRENE: But I will not aſk you to ſerve up to your readers at ſecond hand, what will be more acceptable as an original, tho' of a coarſer and humbler compoſition; I therefore beg leave to preſent to my fellow-ſubjects and citizens

The other Side of the Queſtion.

It is a juſt remark of the celebrated Cheſterfield to his ſon, that grant him but two or three poſitions, and he would undertake by fair inference to prove, that robbing on the highway is an honeſt, and ought be a reputable calling. Happy would it be if the ſacred rights of mankind were as ſafe in this reſpect as the perſons of individuals. But the ſuperior temptations to juſtify the invaſion of the former, are too alluring not to afford melancholy proofs, in every age and country, of a proſtitution of the moſt ſhining talents, to gild the pill of arbitrary power and lawleſs domination. When we ſee a Bacon, a Milton, a Strafford and Bolinbroke, ſacrificing at their ſhrine, can we be ſurprized if men of ſuch principles, but far inferior abilities, ſhould appear among us, with the treaſury of England in full view, and hearts panting to lord it over their fellow men—Divine Providence has endowed the inhabitants of America with rational powers, not inferior to thoſe of any other country; it is but juſtice to ſay, they have generally improved them better than any other: By their good ſenſe and judgment ſhall this author be tried, whoſe facts, modeſty, ſtyle, accuracy and preciſion, have been thought worthy of a re-publication, which occupies half your laſt paper, to the excluſion of all foreign news, for which it has been diſtinguiſhed.---This fair ſtructure is built on two principles.

1ſt. That the Americans have entire Independance on the Mother Country in view, as the great object of their preſent conteſt.

2d. That all oppoſition to what is called Government, is *Rebellion*. Both theſe propoſitions are falſe and groundleſs; the writer was not able to prove, and therefore takes them for granted; but I may with honeſt boldneſs challenge him, or his adopting friend, to ſhew from the public tranſactions of any Congreſs or Aſſembly, throughout this great continent, that ſuch a claim was ever in their contemplation. Are the repeated and fervent acknowledgments of our allegiance to our common Sovereign, our ſubmiſſion to all his appointments of office from the Governor to the loweſt deputy's deputy, to his negative upon all our laws, to his deciſions in Council as the dernier reſort in the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the payment of quitrents, I aſk if theſe are the badges of independance? but they do not end here: With what exemplary patience and obedience have we ſubmitted to the reſtraints of trade, and even an abridgement of the common bounties of Heaven. The water is not permitted to flow, or the earth to produce, for the ſame beneficial purpoſes to the American as for the Briton. In a country where the price of manual labour calls for the utmoſt exertion of art and ingenuity, we are reſtrained from ſlitting or rolling iron, ſo as to anſwer ſome of the moſt important purpoſes in life. Theſe are reſtrictions to which we not only have ſubmitted, but to which the Great Council of America has profeſſed its willingneſs to ſubmit. With what ſhameleſs effrontery can any writer therefore charge the people of America with ſeeking independance, when every tranſaction of government, of trade, of juſtice and manufactures, originates, proceeds or terminates under the controul of Great-Britain. But the thirſt of power is ſo raging and inſatiable, that it eſteems nothing poſſeſſed while any thing remains to be poſſeſſed: Impatient of all reſtraints, its deſires perpetually out-run its enjoyments, and it can be ſatisfied with nothing leſs than an entire and full ſurrender of the liberty and happineſs of mankind:—What uſe it has made of its acquiſitions, let the deſerted villages, ruined towns, and uncultivated fields of arbitrary countries declare: If to live by one man's will would be all mens miſery, can we ſuppoſe that we ſhall derive any relief from the number of our tyrants, or that our burthen would be lighter, becauſe many hands were concerned in the impoſition.

Our author's next poſition is, that oppoſition of every kind to the powers ſet over us, however exerciſed, is *Rebellion*.—Thoſe ornaments of human nature, Locke, Sydney, Hoadley, and many other illuſtrious names, have ſo refuted theſe abſurd doctrines of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, and they are ſo repugnant to the common ſenſe and happineſs of mankind, that it would be an affront to the underſtandings of my countrymen to ſuppoſe they could now admit of a ſerious argument. If the good of the people is the end of all government,—if limitations of power have, by the experience of all ages, been found neceſſary for the ſafety of the governed,—if a participation in legiſlation has been found to be the beſt and only limitation,—with what pity and concern muſt we view that infatuation, which can obtrude doctrines in America long ſince reprobated in Britain, as ſubverſive of every principle of political ſafety and happineſs. With men of ſuch characters, the noble ſtruggles of our anceſtors againſt the prerogatives of the crown were ſo many odious exertions of wickedneſs and folly; Magna Charta, trial by juries, and exemption from arbitrary and perpetual impriſonment, are fruits of the moſt deteſtable impiety and treaſon; nay, the Revolution itſelf, as founded and formed by a reſiſtance to that government, but the baſis and foundation of the preſent, was a ſucceſsful rebellion. Theſe are the ſtale artifices of court ſycophants of every age. It would be an outrage upon the underſtandings, as well as rights of mankind, to call tyranny and ſlavery by their proper names, when they were ſeeking to eſtabliſh them. Under the ſpecious title of laws and government, they hope to lull the vigilant, deter the timid, and damp the enterpriſing, till the ſhackles are rivetted on, and the deluded wretches find, too late, that the will of their maſters is the only law, and oppreſſion the only government. To draw the line, I confeſs, is no eaſy taſk; but wherever legal government ends, there tyranny moſt certainly begins—To ſhew that this terminated, as to the colonies, in the year 1763, a period in which the independency of America was never thought of, and to which our higheſt hopes and ambition is to return; to enumerate the proofs, the odious but indiſputable proofs of this, and to ſhew that our preſent oppoſition has every proſpect of ſucceſs, I muſt refer to another letter, leſt I ſhould exclude ſome more able writer, or incur my own cenſure.——In the mean time, my dear countrymen and fellow-citizens, read the hiſtories of thoſe countries which were once free, converſe with thoſe, for we have many among us, who have fled hither from arbitrary States, acquaint yourſelves with their ruinous taxes, their venal courts of juſtice, their mercileſs depredations upon the chaſtity, property, liberty and happineſs of their vaſſals; then reaſon and judge, and if you are not loſt to every ſentiment of public virtue, the honour of your country, and regard for yourſelves and your poſterity, your hearts will riſe in grateful emotions to the Giver of all good gifts, that he has caſt your lot in a land of freedom; and I truſt you will mingle with them a humble but firm reſolution, by his aſſiſtance, to tranſmit the bleſſings you have received undiminiſhed to the lateſt poſterity. *He that would give up eſſential liberty for temporary ſafety, deſerves neither liberty nor ſafety.* This was the favourite motto of many in this city but a very few years ſince. A principle of action and duty, founded upon truth and reaſon, will ever continue the ſame, however the perſons or occaſions may change. Come forward, then, ye ſtaunch advocates for Provincial Liberty, ſupport your principles—this was once your Law and your Prophets—be conſiſtent, convince the world that you do not act upon the local views of a party, but upon the manly and generous principle of public good, which upon all occaſions leads you to ſacrifice temporary eaſe to eſſential liberty.

CAMILLUS.

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BOSTON, *February* 13.

At a CONVENTION of COMMITTEES for the County of WORCESTER, convened at the Court-Houſe in Worceſter, January 27, 1775, the following Votes and Reſolves paſſed, viz.

VOTED,

THAT a Committee of nine perſons be choſen to take into conſideration the form of a covenant for this county to adopt, and make report to this body. They reported as follows:

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this county that have not ſigned this or a ſimilar covenant, that they do it as ſoon as may be with conveniency.

WE the ſubſcribers having ſeen the aſſociation, &c. drawn up by the Grand Continental Congreſs, reſpecting the non-importation, non-conſumption and non-exportation of goods, ſigned by our Delegates and the Delegates of the other colonies on the continent, and alſo the addition thereto, made by the Delegates in Provincial Congreſs, dated Cambridge, December 5th, 1774, for carrying into execution the ſaid aſſociation, and having attentively conſidered the ſame, do heartily approve of ſaid aſſociation, and of every part thereof, and in order to make the ſame aſſociation, &c. our own perſonal act, do by theſe preſents "aſſociate under the ſacred ties of virtue, honour and love of our country," ſtrictly to obſerve and keep all and every article and clauſe in ſaid aſſociation and addition contained, with reſpect to importation, exportation and conſumption, according to the true intent, meaning and letter thereof, and will duly inform and give notice of every evaſion or contravention of ſaid agreement, as far as we are able. All and every of which clauſes aforeſaid to remain firm and in force until over-ruled by a Continental and Provincial Body aſſembled. Witneſs our Hands, this 27th Day of January, 1775.

The above was accepted by the Convention, and ſigned by the members thereof.

Voted, That a Committee of ſeven take under conſideration the conduct of ſeveral perſons who by their behaviour have evidenced a diſpoſition inimical to their country, and make report to this body, and is as follows. Whereas the Convention of Committees from the county of Worceſter did, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1774, Reſolve, that it be recommended to ſuch innholders and retailers in ſaid county, who may be approbated by the Selectmen in their reſpective towns, to continue and exerciſe their reſpective functions, provided they ſtrictly adhere to the laws of this province reſpecting innholders and retailers, and it was the ſenſe of that Convention, that no perſon or perſons ought to ſell ſpirituous liquors in ſaid county, but ſuch as ſhall be approbated by the Selectmen of their reſpective towns or diſtricts. And as complaint has been made to the Convention now ſitting, that a number of perſons in this county do practice the ſelling ſtrong liquors, without the approbation as aforeſaid, which is not only counteracting a reſolve of ſaid Convention, but is againſt the law of the province, is of dangerous conſequence, and has a tendency to corrupt the morals of the people, &c. And for preventing the ſame, and promoting peace and good order, it is reſolved, That it be recommended to the Committees of Corrreſpondence, Inſpection and Selectmen, in every town and diſtrict in this county, carefully to inquire into ſuch illegal practices and diſorders, and not only diſcountenance but diſcourage and put a final ſtop to ſuch breaches of good order; but provided any perſon will not be reclaimed, he or they ought to be held up to public view, and treated with not only neglect but contempt, as enemies of all public as well as private good until they reform.—And whereas Iſaac Jones of Weſton, in the county of Middleſex, innholder and trader, has by his conduct of late years, in various inſtances manifeſted a diſpoſition inimical to the rights and privileges of his countrymen; therefore reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to all the inhabitants of this county, not to have any commercial connections with the ſaid Iſaac Jones, but ſhun his houſe and perſon, and treat him with that contempt he deſerves, and ſhould any perſon in this county be ſo loſt to a ſenſe of their duty, after this recommendation, as to have any commercial connections or dealings with the ſaid Jones, we do adviſe the inhabitants of this county to treat ſuch perſons with the utmoſt neglect.

Whereas the enemies of theſe united colonies are indefatigable in their endeavours to create diviſions among the inhabitants, and as there are ſeveral Printers on the continent, viz. ——— and ——— of New-York, ——— and ——— of Boſton, that inceſſantly aſſiſt them in their endeavours, by publiſhing their ſcandalous performances in their ſeveral news-papers: Therefore reſolved, That it be recommended to the good people of this county not to take any more of the aforeſaid papers, but that they encourage thoſe Printers who have invariably appeared friendly to this country.

It is ſtrongly recommended by this body to the Committees of Inſpection in the ſeveral towns in this county, that they be very aſſiduous in the diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them, with reſpect to trade, to ſee that all traders keep ſtrictly to the rules laid down by the Continental and Provincial Congreſſes, and alſo that they make ſtrict enquiry of every perſon that purchaſes goods abroad, who they trade with, and when the goods were imported. We alſo recommend to the inhabitants of this county, whenever they purchaſe goods as aboveſaid, that they be very careful not to break covenant, and that they take bills of parcels of every article, and lay the ſame before the Committee for their inſpection, that no perſon may be impoſed upon by thoſe villains that are inimical to the cauſe of Liberty.

Whereas we are fully ſenſible that our enemies are aſſiduouſly endeavouring to provoke us to acts of violence, not only with thoſe we eſteem inimical to our liberties, who are natives of this province, but alſo with General Gage and the King's troops; endeavouring thereby, as we apprehend, to exceed the bounds of our patience, that they may have a pretence to repreſent us as the aggreſſors.

Therefore *Reſolved*, That we are diſpoſed to conduct ourſelves friendly towards his Majeſty's troops, agreeable to the recommendation of the Continental Congreſs, ſo long as they behave peaceably towards us.

2 *Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this county, to be very careful in diſcountenancing and ſuppreſſing all acts of violence, except ſo much as is neceſſary to carry the reſolves of the Continental and Provincial Congreſſes into execution.---And being fully convinced of the juſtneſs of our cauſe, we are determined firmly and religiouſly to ſupport and maintain our rights, even to the loſs of our lives and fortunes, before we will daſtardly and impiouſly give up and ſubmit to an arbitrary power.

PROVIDENCE, February 18.

A number of excellent fire-arms, manufactured in this colony, have been lately brought here, and ſold; others are making in different parts of the colony, particularly a large quantity at Pawtucket.

NEW-YORK, February 28.

There has been a gale of wind at the iſland of Madeira the 18th of December laſt, in which 7 or 8 ſail have been caſt away, among whom was the Snow Betty Greg, of Belfaſt, bound for this port.

Eaſterly winds prevailed ſo much on the coaſt of England, the latter end of November and beginning of December, that ſeveral veſſels from America that might otherwiſe have been arrived, had not, the middle of December; which cauſed inſurance to riſe prodigiouſly, inſomuch that 40 per cent. was offered on the Ship Britannia (formerly Captain Van Horne) from this port for London: She ſailed from hence the beginning of October, but ſprung a leak, put back, got into Philadelphia, and ſailed again from thence the latter end of October.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 22.

Captain M'Faden, from Tortola, laſt Thurſday Night, about 20 Leagues from our capes, ſpoke the ſhip Britannia, Captain Souder, from this port for Cork, out about 12 hours, all well.

Captain Seymour, from Jamaica, on the 9th inſtant, in lat. 28: 42, ſpoke a ſloop, from Anguilla for Rhode-Iſland; and on the 11th, in lat. 33, he ſpoke a brig, from Hiſpaniola for New-York, out 14 days, but could not learn the maſter's names.

The ſhip Beulah, Captain M'Buſſell, arrived at the Watering Place, at New-York, laſt Thurſday night, in nine weeks from London, but has brought no late news. Captain M'Buſſell ſpoke the following veſſels on his paſſage, viz. on the 17th of January, in lat. 27: 27, long. 52, the ſloop John and Mary, Captain Hughes, from Briſtol for Caſco Bay, 30 days out; 28th, in lat. 28: 35, long. 64: 40, the ſhip Happy Jennet, Captain Pettygrew, from Scotland for South-Carolina, out 33 days; Feb. 4, in lat. 28: 18, long. 71: 30, the brig Dolphin, Captain Hunn, from this port for Jamaica, out 5 days; 5th, in lat. 29, long. 71, the ſchooner Bird, from Virginia for Jamaica, who the day before loſt every thing off her decks in a gale of wind; and on the 7th, in lat. 30: 30, long. 72, 30, he ſpoke the brig Kitty, Captain Robinſon, from this place for Jamaica.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, Jan. 18.

"The French tranſlations of the addreſs to the inhabitants of this country, which were ordered by the Congreſs to be ſent here, are not yet come to hand; but there has been a tranſlation made at Quebec, and manuſcript copies of it handed about among the French Bourgeois (our Printer dares not publiſh any thing of that nature) but they have been ſo little accuſtomed to ſpeak or think on ſubjects of that kind, and are ſo much afraid of giving the ſmalleſt offence to government, that they will avoid taking any part in the matter.—The Nobleſſe enter very ſanguinely into the ſcheme of raiſing troops, but the Prieſts we are well aſſured diſapprove of it. The greateſt part of the Nobleſſe reſide in this diſtrict, and upwards of 50 of them are now gone down to Quebec, to pay their reſpects to the Governor, and attend a ball uſually given by government on the Queen's birth-night. They expect to come back with commiſſions in their pockets, but our Governor has not yet received his inſtructions. Wheat, owing to the great orders laſt year, is extravagantly high, nothing leſs than 3s. 9d. (equal to 5s. 3d. Pennſylvania currency for our buſhel.) We would be glad to know whether the reſolve of the Congreſs will be adhered to, in dropping connection with us unleſs we come into their meaſures. In this caſe, we muſt order ſhipping from England. We have never exported more than 10,000 buſhels of flaxſeed in a year; the ſmall quantity exported is owing to the low price, being often at 2s. and 2s. 6d. This year it has been as high as 5s. 6d. and if before ſpring the people are aſſured of a good price, there will be 100,000 buſhels raiſed in the province, or even more."

His Excellency Governor Eden has further prorogued the General Aſſembly of Maryland to the 27th of March, by proclamation.

At a Meeting of the Committee of York County, at York Town, the 14th Day of February, 1775.—Preſent 39 Members.

THE Committee took into Conſideration the Proceedings of the late Provincial Convention, &c.

1. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That we heartily approve of the Proceedings of that Convention.

2. The Committee apprehending that, from the Non-importation Agreement, and the preſent State of public Affairs, unleſs great Care be taken, there would in a ſhort time be a Scarcity of Gun-powder, which is ſo neceſſary to our Indian Trade, and the Hunters of this Province; therefore *Reſolved*, That we recommend it to the ſeveral Members of this Committee that they, in their reſpective Townſhips, with the Aſſiſtance of the Townſhip Committee-men, do diſcountenance the conſuming of that Article, but for the moſt uſeful Purpoſes.

3. It being repreſented that ſundry Perſons in this County had formed themſelves into military Aſſociations, and that they would diſcontinue them, if diſagreeable to this Committee; upon Conſideration of which, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That we by no Means would diſcourage thoſe Proceedings, on the contrary we are of Opinion, that ſuch Aſſociations, if conducted with Prudence, Moderation, and a ſtrict Regard to good Order, under the Direction of Men of Probity and Underſtanding, would tend much to the Security of this Country againſt the Attempts of our Enemies.

4. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That we recommend to the Inhabitants of this County, a ſtrict Adherence to the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, and the Directions of our late Provincial Convention; and that in caſe any Townſhip Committee ſhould meet with Obſtruction in carrying the ſame into Execution, that we will, and the reſt of the County ought, to aſſiſt them.

5. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the Townſhip Committee-men in this County ought, as ſoon as poſſible, to collect the Flour and Grain ſubſcribed for the Poor of Boſton, and convert the ſame into Caſh, and that they immediately pay ſuch Caſh and all other Monies ſubſcribed into the Hands of Meſſieurs Joſeph Donaldſon and George Irwin, who, with the Direction of any ten of the Committee, are to remit the ſame in Bills of Exchange to the Committee of Boſton for the Poor of that Place.

6. *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That in caſe the Committee of Correſpondence of this Province appointed at the laſt Convention, ſhall think proper, or if a Majority of the County Committees ſhall conſider it expedient that another Provincial Convention ſhould be held, we do appoint James Ewing, Michael Swope, James Smith, Thomas Hartley, and Henry Slegle, Eſquires, and George Irwin, George Eichelberger, David Kennedy, and John Houſton, or any five or more of them, as the Deputies of this County, to attend ſuch Convention, and to agree to ſuch Matters and Things as may be deemed neceſſary for the Safety and Welfare of this Province, or the common Cauſe of American Liberty.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the ſaid Committee,
GEORGE LEWIS LEFLER, Clk. Com.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boſton to his friend in this city, dated February 1, 1775.

"The day appointed by the Provincial Congreſs for a public thankſgiving, a number of perſons in this town ſhewed their diſapprobation thereto, by opening their ſhops as uſual, for which they were treated in an uncivil manner, and thoſe perſons were ſaid to be Quakers. I therefore think it my duty, as an honeſt, impartial and moſt unbiaſſed member of this community, and one who wiſhes nothing more ardently than a true, fair and candid repreſentation of facts might appear, to aſſure thee, and I can of my own certain knowledge aſſure thee, that it is a moſt malicious and injurious falſehood, and no doubt propagated by the baſe enemies of our invaluable conſtitutional rights and privileges, for the moſt vile and malevolent purpoſes---for I do well know, that the Friends in this town did not open their ſhops on ſaid thankſgiving day; nor have I heard the leaſt unfriendly or uncivil expreſſion uttered by any of the inhabitants of this town againſt them, as a people, for many years; but, on the contrary, I do moſt certainly know, that they are always, and on all occaſions, treated with full as much (and I think more) catholic tenderneſs, friendly and neighbourly kindneſs and affection, than perſons of any other ſect or denomination amongſt us."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boſton, February 6.

"In my laſt I gave you ſome account of the ſtate of politics here. The Tories in this town, and indeed every where, ſenſible what effects a continental union muſt produce, towards the ſubverſion of their infernal ſyſtem of oppreſſion, tyranny and rapine, are muſtering their whole force and ſtraining every nerve to contravene the ſalutary meaſures the people are proſecuting for their deliverance. Incapable of reaſoning us out of our ſentiments, they are now aiming, by intimidating, to divert us from the execution of the only plan, that can reſcue the colonies from the jaws of political perdition. They are perpetually holding up to view all the terrific conſequences of treaſon and rebellion, wilfully miſtaking, or ſtupidly imagining the inhabitants of this province deeply involved in both. Not conſidering that a ſtate, the fundamentals of whoſe conſtitution are ſubverted, which is indiſputably the caſe with the Maſſachuſetts, is reduced to a ſtate of nature, and, therefore, cannot be guilty of crimes, peculiar only to a regular conſtitutional form of government.---But they bellow to the winds------their ſcheme is ſeen through, and they deteſted. So generally are the principles of liberty diſſeminated, and ſo deeply fixed, that nothing but arms, that ſupreme lex of tyrants, will be able to ſuppreſs the generous ardor which now ſtimulates our countrymen to defend, at all hazards, the freedom handed down to them from their anceſtors; nor will they be ſlaves without the moſt obſtinate and bloody conteſt.

"Our Provincial Congreſs met laſt week, but nothing has as yet tranſpired; they conſiſt of 178 members, and act with great unanimity.

"The ſmall-pox is lurking about in different parts of the town, and it is apprehended will ſpread. A peſtilential fever prevails in the army, which is even more dreaded than the ſmall-pox. How diſtreſsful is the ſtate of Boſton! Surrounded and inſulted by a numerous fleet and army—ſhut out from trade—and deprived of all the advantages of law proceſs!"

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, February 18, 1775.

The following letter, in anſwer to one wrote by the Committee of Correſpondence to the Committee of Kent county, incloſing a News-paper publiſhed by James Humphreys, jun. dated February 11, was read and ordered to be publiſhed.
J. B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Gentlemen, *Dover, Feb. 15. 1775.*

WE were this morning favoured with your's of the 13th inſt. informing us of the purport of a piece of intelligence, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Ledger of Saturday laſt, ſaid to be "an extract of a letter from Kent county on Delaware," very injurious to the public ſpirit of the inhabitants of this county. We can aſſure you, from the knowledge we have of the ſentiments of the inhabitants, that they have not in the leaſt changed their opinions, with reſpect to the important ſubject of diſpute between the Mother Country and the Britiſh Colonies in America, and are as well diſpoſed to make a virtuous ſtand againſt tyranny and oppreſſion, from whatſoever quarter they may threaten us, as the inhabitants of any other of theſe colonies; and that the ſaid extract is a baſe calumny, replete with falſhood, and only deſigned by the wicked inſidious author to cauſe diviſions, and excite mutual ſuſpicions and diſtruſt in the minds of Americans, weaken our hands, and prepare the way for an eaſy victory to the enemies of America.

We would, therefore, requeſt the favour of your Committee to call upon the printer of the above paper, to diſcover, if he can, the author of this piece of ſlander; and that this letter may be publiſhed in all the Philadelphia News-Papers.

We conclude, Gentlemen, with our grateful acknowledgments to you for your vigilance and care, in endeavouring to guard and preſerve the rights and privileges of America in general.

Signed, by order of a full Committee for Kent County,
MARK M‘CALL, *Clerk.*

To the Committee of Correſpondence for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

IN COMMITTEE.

Ordered, That the following letter from Bedford county, in this province, be publiſhed.

SIR, *Bedford County, Feb. 11, 1775.*

WE were yeſterday favoured with your letter incloſing the reſolves of the Provincial Convention, and we have the pleaſure to inform you that we not only unanimouſly and heartily accede to them ourſelves, but (it being the time of the appeal) we had the opportunity of communicating them to a large number of our conſtituents, who to a man ſignify their warm approbation of them—For our own parts we conſider ſuch prudent and *patriotic* reſolves (whatever may be the iſſue of our preſent unhappy diſpute with our Parent State) to be the moſt effectual means of promoting induſtry, œconomy, wealth, peace, freedom and happineſs amongſt a loyal people, who, conſiſtent with *true loyalty*, are determined to hand down that liberty to their poſterity, which they have enjoyed at the expence of ſo much of the blood of their Britiſh forefathers.

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction we aſſure you, that the people in this county ſhew the greateſt unanimity, and even anxiety, in complying as far as in them lies with the reſolves of the Congreſs and of the Convention. For that purpoſe we have ſubſcribed a ſum of money, and advertiſed through the county that certain premiums will be given to the perſons, who ſhall excel in ſuch branches of manufactures as we have recommended them to apply themſelves to—being ſuch as we from our local and other circumſtances could hope to undertake with any proſpect of ſucceſs, and ſuch as will be of moſt general uſe, and moſt conducive to promote the great end we all have in view.

It was impoſſible for us, by reaſon of our diſtance, to attend the Convention on ſuch ſhort notice as we had; but you will be informed before this time, that the three firſt named of us were, amongſt others, deputed for that purpoſe; and they, in the capacity of Deputies for this county, as well as all of us in that of the Committee of Correſpondence for the ſame, take this method to teſtify our thankful acceptance of every one of the reſolves of the Convention, and that we conſider ourſelves as much bound by them, to every intent and purpoſe, as if we had been preſent when they were entered into.

The Committee of Correſpondence.

To JOSEPH READ, *Eſq; Preſident of the Provincial Congreſs of* Pennſylvania.

On Friday, the 28th of January, the following Gentlemen were choſen Members of the American Philoſophical Society.

The Marquis de Condoreet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

M. Daubenton, junior, Keeper and Demonſtrator of the King's Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory at Paris.

L'abbe Raynal, L'abbe Rozier, M. Macquair, M. Le Roux, M. Lavoiſſier, M. J. B. Dubourg, of Paris.

Captain Holland, Surveyor-General of the Northern Diſtrict in North-America.

Dr. Adams, of Barbados.

Mr. RITTENHOUSE will begin the Anniverſary Oration before the *American Philoſophical Society* at the College, on Friday evening next, preciſely at half an hour after ſix o'clock. As only about 150 perſons, beſides the members of the ſociety, can be accommodated with ſeats, it is intended to deliver out that number of tickets for the admiſſion of ſuch gentlemen as may be deſirous of attending, and to whom tickets will be preſented on application to Mr. Thomas Coombe, or Mr. Robert Strettell Jones, any time to-morrow.

Arrived at Jamaica. The Captains Cook, Hanſe and Dunn, from this port.

[*For more News, ſee the* SUPPLEMENT.]

⁂ The piece, ſigned *A Lover of Engliſh Liberty*, is come to hand, but we ſhould be glad to ſpeak with the author before it is inſerted.

Loan-Office, Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1775.

IN order to prevent Diſappointments to thoſe, who may deſire to borrow Money from the Loan-Office of the Province of Pennſylvania, the TRUSTEES hereby give public Notice, That the whole Sum of *One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds*, which by Law was directed to be emitted upon Loan, is now entirely let out.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Jenny, J. Lockton, and Brig Rebecca, J. Lovell, from St. Euſtatia. Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stanſbury, and Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Jamaica. Ship Two Brothers, R. Adams, Liſbon. Brig Polly, W. M‘Fadden, Tortola. Sloop Betſey, P. Lacey, Virginia. Schooner Kingſton, S. Conyngham, New-York.

Outwards. Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Sloop Polly, S. Davidſon, and Brig Peggy, G. Thompſon, Jamaica. Brig Polly, R. Lightbody, Antigua. Sloop Peggy, D. Van Voorhies, St. Croix. Brig Polly, W. Greenway, Briſtol. Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, St. Vincents. Ship Mars, W. Newman, London.

Cleared. Ship Albion, J. Crippen, to Liverpool. Brig George, W. Hayman, Barbados. Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Jamaica. Brig Union, S. Williams, Salem, N. E. Ship Catherine, J. Carr, Liſbon. Brig Greyhound, C. Biddle, Grenades. Snow Prudent Sally, W. Welſh, Briſtol.

THE MEMBERS OF THE
ST. ANDREW's SOCIETY

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Indian Queen Tavern, on Tueſday, the 28th Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening. ÆNEAS URQUHART, Secretary.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
In Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Black-Horſe-Alley,

THE POLITICAL FAMILY, OR A DISCOURSE pointing out the Reciprocal Advantage which flow from an uninterrupted Union between Great-Britain and her American Colonies.

BY *ISAAC HUNT*, Eſq;
NUMBER I.
"If we ſtrike we break." ¶

HAMILTON AND LEIPER,
TOBACCONISTS,

HAVE removed from Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, to the north-eaſt corner of Water and Spruce-ſtreets, three doors below the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, where they manufacture, in the beſt manner, all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco as uſual.

The ſingular encouragement their Scotch Snuff has met with from their friends and the public in general, will enable them to make ſuch improvements on this manufactory, as will render it as deſirable as any ever imported from London. *T. f.*

WILLIAM CANNON, TAYLOR,

BEGS Leave to inform his Cuſtomers and the Public, That he is removed from Third to Pear-ſtreet, a few Doors below Third-ſtreet, where he carries on his Buſineſs in all its Branches, as uſual, and requeſts the Continuance of their Favours, aſſuring them of his conſtant and beſt Endeavours to pleaſe them. *February 2, 1775.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 4th day of March next, at the houſe of William Mills, in the townſhip of Abington, lately occupied by John Paul, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, A certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Abington aforeſaid, on which is erected a log meſſuage, containing about 4 acres, more or leſs; the eſtate of a certain John Gill, deceaſed, in the hands and poſſeſſion of Iſaac Knight, his Adminiſtrator, &c. ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1775.
FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD,

STRAYED AWAY, about ten days ago, a large black COW, with a white face, white under her belly, and white on all four of her feet, a little white on the end of her tail, branded on her horns with the letters W L, appears to be heavy with calf. Whoever will bring her to the ſubſcriber, Hatter, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.
¶ WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, whereon Gabriel Dalbow now dwells, ſituate in Greenwich, Glouceſter county and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, containing 140 acres, about 30 acres cleared, and about 16 acres of unbanked meadow ground, adjoining Raccoon-creek, near Swedesborough, the remaining part woodland, ſome fruit trees, and a ſmall dwelling-houſe thereon, the purchaſer paying one half the purchaſe-money down, may have reaſonable time for paying the remainder.
CALEB ATTMORE.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS ATTMORE, late of Newtown, Glouceſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber for payment.
‖ 5 w. CALEB ATTMORE.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, at the manſion-houſe, on the premiſes, the 14th day of the Third-Month (called March) next enſuing, at one o' clock in the afternoon,

ONE moiety or half of a plantation, tract or parcel of land, ſituate in London-Grove townſhip, in Cheſter county, adjoining lands of John Puſey, William Wood, Thomas M‘Kane, and others, containing about 250 acres, or the whole 500 acres, as ſhall be thought to ſuit beſt at the time of ſale; there is a good bearing orchard on the premiſes, and a large ſtream of water runs through the ſame, ſufficient for the erection of a merchant-mill, or almoſt any other water works; ſo that a large quantity of meadow may be made thereon, the improved land produces good grain, and affords good paſture; the land is clear of quitrent (except a pepper corn if demanded) the title is indiſputable; it being the property of Nathaniel Pennock, late of Weſt-Marlborough, deceaſed, and to be ſold according to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament, by JOHN PENNOCK, JOSEPH PENNOCK, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and LEVIS PENNOCK, Executors. ¶

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers hereof intend to apply to honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, for the Lower Counties on Delaware, at New-Caſtle, on Wedneſday, the 15th of March next, for leave to bring in a Bill for draining Calbreath's Marſh, in Murderkill Hundred, in Kent county, from the lower end of Thomas Emory's land, up to Armwell Lockwood's Cauſeway.---This ſerves to give notice to all ſuch as may apprehend themſelves aggrieved, that they may attend at the time and place aforeſaid, and make their objections. THOMAS EMORY, WILLIAM MORRIS, ARMWELL LOCKWOOD. ‖ 4 w.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a SERVANT GIRL, who is about 13 years of age, has 4 years and 9 months to ſerve, is too ſmall for the family ſhe lives in, which is the reaſon of her being ſold. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Carliſle, Cumberland County, February 8, 1775.

WHEREAS WILLIAM CALDWELL, late of Saſquehanna Hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, now of Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, Cordwainer, on the 28th day of January laſt paſt, executed five ſeveral Notes or Bills, for Twenty Pounds each, three of which are payable to a certain HUGH M‘GILL of Jack's Creek, a branch of the river Juniata, and the other two to JAMES M‘CALL of Shippenſburg, Tavern-keepers; the firſt is made payable on the firſt day of February next enſuing the day of the date hereof, and the other four on the firſt day of February in the years 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780. Theſe are to notify and forbid all perſons and every perſon whatſoever, to accept or take any aſſignment or indorſement of the aforeſaid Notes or Bills, or any of them, for the ſubſcriber will not pay them, nor any of them, becauſe he hath not received any value for them, but has been greatly impoſed upon. WILLIAM CALDWELL. ¶

[*Advertiſements omitted this Week will be in our next.*]

The TESTIMONY *of the People called* QUAKERS, *given forth by a Meeting of the Repreſentatives of ſaid People, in* PENNSYLVANIA *and* NEW-JERSEY, *held at* Philadelphia, *the twenty-fourth Day of the firſt Month,* 1775.

HAVING conſidered with real ſorrow, the unhappy conteſt between the legiſlature of Great-Britain and the people of theſe colonies, and the animoſities conſequent thereon; we have by repeated public advices and private admonitions, uſed our endeavours to diſſuade the members of our religious ſociety from joining with the public reſolutions promoted and entered into by ſome of the people, which as we apprehended, ſo we now find have increaſed contention, and produced great diſcord and confuſion.

The Divine Principle of grace and truth which we profeſs, leads all who attend to its dictates to demean themſelves as peaceable ſubjects, and to diſcountenance and avoid every meaſure tending to excite diſaffection to the King, as ſupreme Magiſtrate, or to the legal authority of his government; to which purpoſe many of the late political writings and addreſſes to the people appearing to be calculated, we are led by a ſenſe of duty to declare our entire diſapprobation of them—their ſpirit and temper being not only contrary to the nature and precepts of the goſpel, but deſtructive of the peace and harmony of civil ſociety, diſqualify men in theſe times of difficulty, for the wiſe and judicious conſideration and promoting of ſuch meaſures as would be moſt effectual for reconciling differences, or obtaining the redreſs of grievances.

From our paſt experience of the clemency of the king and his royal anceſtors, we have grounds to hope and believe, that decent and reſpectful addreſſes from thoſe who are veſted with legal authority, repreſenting the prevailing diſſatisfactions, and the cauſe of them, would avail towards obtaining relief, aſcertaining and eſtabliſhing the juſt rights of the people and reſtoring the public tranquility; and we deeply lament that contrary modes of proceeding have been purſued, which have involved the colonies in confuſion, appear likely to produce violence and bloodſhed, and threaten the ſubverſion of the conſtitutional government, and of that liberty of conſcience, for the enjoyment of which, our anceſtors were induced to encounter the manifold dangers and difficulties of croſſing the ſeas, and of ſettling in the wilderneſs.

We are, therefore, incited by a ſincere concern for the peace and welfare of our country, publicly to declare againſt every uſurpation of power and authority, in oppoſition to the laws and government, and againſt all combinations, inſurrections, conſpiracies, and illegal aſſemblies: and as we are reſtrained from them by the conſcientious diſcharge of our duty to Almighty God, "by whom Kings reign, and princes decree juſtice," we hope thro' his aſſiſtance and favour, to be enabled to maintain our teſtimony againſt any requiſitions which may be made of us, inconſiſtent with our religious principles, and the fidelity we owe to the King and his government, as by law eſtabliſhed; earneſtly deſiring the reſtoration of that harmony and concord which have heretofore united the people of theſe provinces, and been attended by the divine bleſſing on their labours.

Signed in, and on behalf of the ſaid meeting,
JAMES PEMBERTON, *Clerk at this time.*

Penn's-Neck, Salem County, February 14, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 6th inſt. a ſervant man, named *Francis Traſey*, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a very freſh colour, ſhort black hair, curls, but is remarkable grey on the crown of his head; he is this country born, and a good hand at ditching, is given to liquor, and ſwearing when in liquor; had on, when he went away, a ſhort blue jacket and trowſers, almoſt new, a pair of fulled hoſe, new ſhoes, an old raccoon hat, with a ſmall brim and a ſmall hole in the brim, his ſhirts and other clothes unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ABEL HARRIS. ¶

IF *JOHN SIMPSON*, formerly a Dyer near Preſton, in Lancaſhire (who came over in the Planter Snow, Captain Bowen, to Virginia, about 17 Months ago, and then intended for Philadelphia) will apply to his Friends, at Preſton aforeſaid, he will hear of ſomething to his Advantage. Apply to the PRINTERS. ¶

Philadelphia, February 9, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of a meadow about four miles below this city, a grey HORSE, about 14 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, paces and trots, has ſome dark hairs in his mane and tail, and the lower part of his legs are dark, he is branded on each thigh with figure 2, and has a lump on his back about the ſize of an egg, ſhod before. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward if ſtrayed, and if ſtolen for the horſe and thief THREE POUNDS, if the thief be convicted, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horſe only, paid by JOHN GRANDOM, in Market-ſtreet. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, a ſervant named DANIEL CRALEY, junior, he is a thin man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has ſhort curled browniſh hair, is very much round ſhouldered, and ſwarthy complexioned; had on, when he went away, a new purple coloured coat and waiſtcoat, new buckſkin breeches, new hat, new ſhoes, and a red and white ſilk handkerchief round his neck; it is probable he is gone to his father's, who lives in the Falls townſhip, in Bucks county. Whoever ſecures ſaid Daniel Craley in any goal in Pennſylvania, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

February 6, 1775. ‖ JAMES BURD.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 13th inſt. from his bail, living in Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, a certain Jacob Weiſler, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlim made, has light coloured hair, a down look, talks Dutch and broken Engliſh; had on, and took with him, a brown home made cloth coat, jacket and breeches, almoſt new, with green lining, a white half worn lincey coat, brown jacket, leather breeches, a nankeen jacket and breeches, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, ſome ribbed and ſome plain home made, a pair of black grain ſhoes, and a pair of neats leather ditto, a pair of carved ſilver buckles, and a pair of carved plated ditto, a new caſtor hat, a half worn felt ditto, and an axe; he ſerved his time with Peter Wentz, of ſaid townſhip, got free laſt April, and has his indenture with him. Whoever takes up ſaid Weiſler in this province, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and if out of the province, the above reward, if taken to Philadelphia goal, or any other of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his bail may have him again, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB WEBER, *and* JOHN *and* MATTHIAS WENTZ. ¶

N. B. The above ſubſcribers do forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of his book, as he worked at day labour in the neighbourhood ſince he was free, and has clandeſtinely taken the book away from his bail.

The beautiful Horſe YOUNG BELLSIZE.

Four Years old next Graſs,

TO cover Mares the approaching ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the Subſcriber, living at the Falls Mill, Bucks county, oppoſite Trenton, at Four Dollars the ſeaſon; the money to be paid at the time of covering. His colour may be ſaid chiefly to conſiſt of black, variegated with a few white hairs, has a ſmall ſtar, mounts 16 hands high, well limbed, and otherwiſe ſtrong and elegantly made, which renders him likely to get good colts, either for the carriage or ſaddle; trots, canters, and gallops remarkably well for his ſize and practice, and runs ſwift; of good temper and ſpirit, and carries lofty.

N. B. He was got by the Old Bellſize Arabian, which was allowed to be one of the handſomeſt horſes ever imported into this part of the continent, and came of an excellent country bred mare for the ſaddle or gears, and is allowed by competent judges to be ſuperior in figure and ſtrength to any half blooded horſe in the province

‖ 8 W. RICHARD DOWNING, junior.

BEST GENUINE OLD SACK,
OR CANARY WINE,
Accounted a great Reſtorative to a weak Conſtitution,
TO BE SOLD, BY
EDWARD POLE,
In MARKET-STREET, by the Dozen, in Pint Bottles.

ANTHONY FORTUNE,

Late Keeper of the Fountain-Inn, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

HAVING experienced extraordinary Marks of the Public Favour during his Reſidence there, eſteems it his Duty to return his moſt grateful Acknowledgments to every Individual who has been pleaſed to favour him with his Cuſtom; and while he pays this Tribute of Gratitude, he begs Leave to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general, that he hath removed into Shippen-ſtreet, next Door to the Corner of Third-ſtreet, near the New-market, where he hath erected elegant and commodious Buildings, and provided every Requiſite for STABLING HORSES after the beſt and moſt approved Manner. In addition to his Stables, Hay, Grain, &c. he hath an excellent Graſs Lot contiguous, in which the Horſes that may be committed to his Care may be occaſionally turned for the Benefit of Air, Exerciſe, &c. As he hath taken great Pains and put himſelf to conſiderable Expence to ſerve his Friends and the Public in the Way of a LIVERY STABLE, he flatters himſelf that his Labours will not be in vain, but that they will, with their uſual Generoſity, reward his earneſt Endeavours to ſerve them with further Inſtances of their Good-will, which he will be equally ready to acknowledge as ſtudious to deſerve. *Feb.* 9, 1775. ¶

Philadelphia January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Purſuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for veſting certain Eſtates in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnerſhip, commonly called The Pennſylvania Land Company, in London, in Truſtees, to be ſold," and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-houſe, kept by John Hyder, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Miſpillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Sarah and Iſaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Nixon.

Perſons deſiring further Information, reſpecting the Premiſes, are deſired to apply to the Subſcribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Attornies of the Truſtees.
JOSHUA HOWELL,

TO BE LETT,

THE STORE now occupied by CADWALLADER and SAMUEL MORRIS, on the North Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet; it will do either for a Store or Dwelling-houſe, or both. Enquire of JOHN MORRIS. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the firſt day of May next, at the houſe of Gilbert Tice, of Johnſtown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Sir William Johnſon, Bart. deceaſed, and in purſuance of the ſame,

SUNDRY tracts of valuable land, viz. A tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, ſituated near Schohary, and containing about 19,000 acres; another tract, near the ſame, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; another tract extending along the Adaguightinge, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Saſquehanna, about 23,000 acres of which will be ſold. Another tract of 5000 acres, in a patent granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 13000 acres in a patent granted to Peter Servou, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which ſaid ſeveral tracts are directed by the ſaid will to be ſold by the ſaid Executors, and the monies ariſing therefrom applied as therein mentioned. Any perſon or perſons inclined to treat for the ſame, or any part thereof, before the day of ſale, may apply to Sir John Johnſon, Bart. or any other of the Executors, who will give them further particulars, or treat about the ſame, otherwiſe the ſame will be ſold, and a good title given on the day of ſale before mentioned.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hopewell townſhip, Cumberland county, the 31ſt of July laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN PURSLEY, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 23 years of age, a thick well ſet fellow, red faced, ſandy coloured hair, has a remarkable ſcar on his head, and a hair mole on the right ſide of his chin, which he always ſhaves off with his beard; had on a beaver hat, a fine brown coat, blue jacket, buckſkin breeches, black ſtockings, good ſhoes, and large braſs buckles; he was lately ſeen near Newport; it is probable he may change his name and clothes, and perhaps forge a paſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by GEORGE CUNNINGHAM. § 9 w.

CAME to the plantation of FREDERICK STECK, in Leterkenny townſhip, Cumberland county, ſince the 5th of October laſt, a black MARE, about 7 years old, 12 hands high, branded A on the near ſhoulder, and white hind feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

PETER STRETCH,

On the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Prothonotary's Office, hath for SALE,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS, conſiſting of a beautiful variety of the moſt faſhionable colours now wore in London---buff and ſcarlet of an excellent quality for gentlemens waiſtcoats; pearl colours of different ſhades, ſuitable for womens long cloaks; drab, olive, lead, and a number of other plain colours; fine, ſuper and ſuperfine double milled drabs for great coats, from 20s. to 40s. per yard; copper brown, London brown, blue, ſcarlet, drab, and light and dark beaver colour Bath coatings, from 12s. 6d. to 25s. per yard; a great variety of corderoys, corderets, ſpotted velvets and thickſets, of different patterns and prices; an aſſortment of plain, gilt and poliſhed ſteel buttons; blue, crimſon and ſpotted feathered velvets, and white ſilk ſerge, for linings of gentlemens dreſs ſuits; cloth buttons embroidered in gold and ſilver, to match the moſt faſhionable colours; elegant gold and ſilver ſpangled do. gold and ſilver baſket do. ſuperfine four-thread black, buff and drab coloured worſted breeches patterns; white and buff beſt ſilk ditto; three pieces of black paduaſoy, of the beſt quality that can be manufactured in England; one piece of beautiful clear white whole ſattin; rattinets, death-head and ſcarf baſket buttons, ſilk knee garters, ſcarf twiſt, and beſt belladine ſewing ſilk to match the cloths; white and brown buckrams, brown hollands, black and buff death-head and ſcarf baſket veſt buttons, in bags of 24 doz. &c. &c.---The Public may reſt aſſured that the above aſſortment are all freſh Goods, none older than the laſt ſpring importation, and the greateſt part of them were ſhipped the latter end of laſt Auguſt, in London, on board the ſhip Jamaica, Captain Jermyn, and arrived here ſince the firſt of December, and have been expoſed to ſale at the City Vendue-ſtore, under the direction of the Committee, purſuant to the tenth article of the Congreſs. Notwithſtanding the additional expence accruing from the ſtorage and ſales of his Goods at vendue, they are now offered to the Public at the ſame prices that Goods of the ſame quality have been uſually ſold for in this place, in any quantity from a piece to a yard.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Antietam Forge, in Frederick county, on the 19th of July, 1774, two ſervant men, viz.

TIMOTHY SHAW, a convict, about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, very ſhort hair, about 35 years of age; had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, a ſmall lincey jacket, ſtriped round the body, a new ſhirt, and old ſhoes.

CON GELLAHER, an indented ſervant, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, ſhort brown hair, pock-marked, about 25 years of age, clothed the ſame as SHAW; they both came from Ireland about a month ago. Whoever ſecures them, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, if taken above 10 miles from home, or half the ſum if taken under that diſtance, paid by

‖ 8 w. DANIEL and SAMUEL HUGHES.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

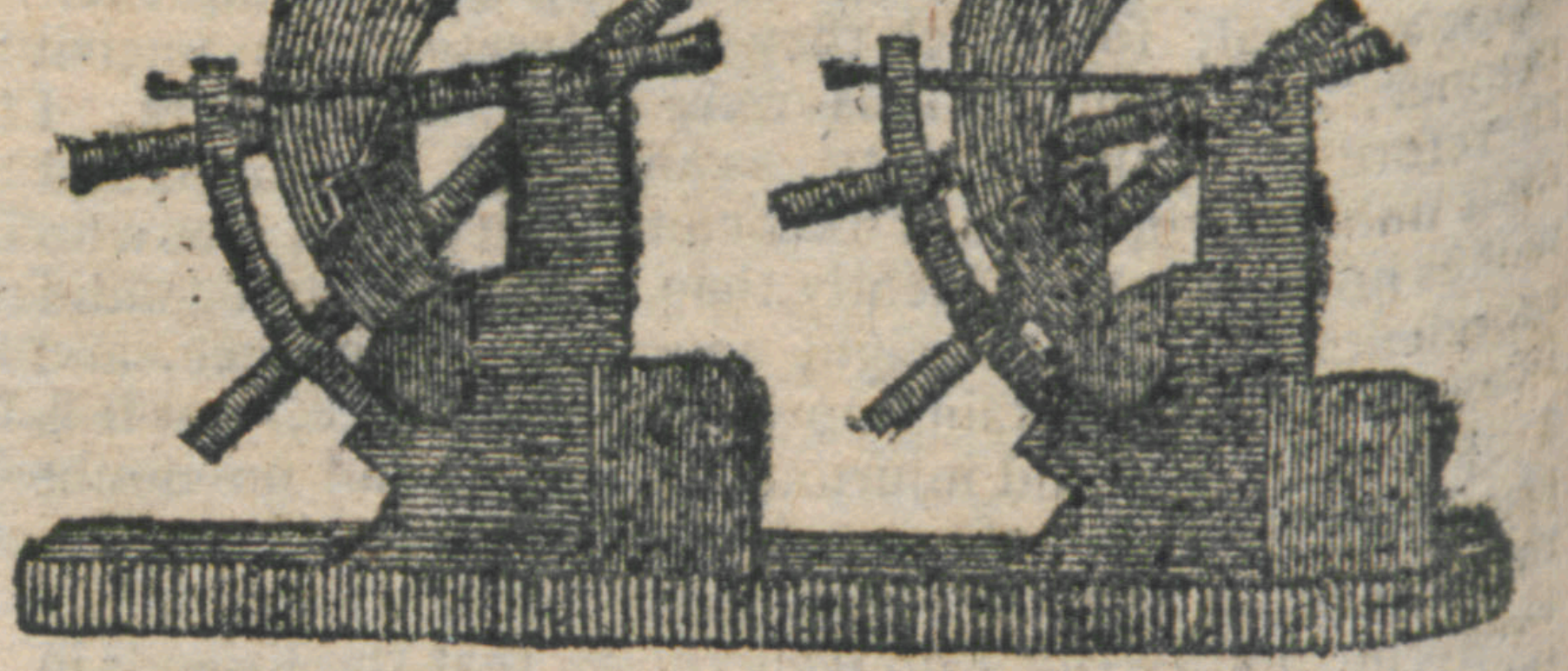
RUN away, on the 25th of September 1774, an indented ſervant man, named Marſh Sowerbutts, *an Engliſhman, a ſawyer by trade, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, dark brown hair, cut ſhort; walks ſtooping, a great lover of liquor, has a blackguard way of expreſſing himſelf, when he ſhould ſay yes, he ſays 'Tis all That; he had on, and took with him, a dark bearſkin ſurtout coat, a thickſet under ditto, white flannel jacket, greaſy leather breeches, old ribbed ſtockings, old ſhoes, odd buckles, an old felt hat, one white ſhirt and one ozenbrigs ditto. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have, if taken 20 miles from home, 30s. if 40 miles 50s. if 60 miles 3l. if 100 miles 5l. and if 200 miles 10l. paid by* DAVID BENFIELD, *living in Harford county, Maryland, near the Upper Croſs-Roads.* ‖ 5 W

Philadelphia, December 12, 1774.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away, about two weeks ago, a ſmall black COW, heavy with calf. Whoever takes up the ſaid cow, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, ſhall receive the above reward. JOHN WILLIAMS. ¶

STOLEN *out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, living in Wilmington, New-Caſtle County, in the night of Wedneſday, the 23d of November, a large ſorrel* HORSE, *about 15 or 16 hands high, upwards of 8 years old, has a ſmall ſtar or few white hairs in his forehead, his mane on the left ſide is cut in a comb, and the right ſide hangs down, was ſhod all round ſome time ago, when ſtanding he keeps his feet near together, has a ſmall neck and head according to his ſize, a natural pacer, but can trot and hand-gallop, and goes well in a chair. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the owner gets his horſe again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, or Thirty Shillings for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by* ¶ DAVID BUSH.



Darby, Auguſt 9, 1774.

WHEREAS the dwelling-houſe, work-ſhop, dye-houſe, preſſes, &c. belonging to the ſubſcriber, were deſtroyed by fire on the 3d day of May laſt, by reaſon whereof it has been out of his power to ſerve his cuſtomers as uſual, but as the works are now all re-built, and in excellent order, he hopes for the continuation of their cuſtom. All thoſe that are pleaſed to favour him with work, may be aſſured he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to give them ſatisfaction, in the various branches of fulling, dying, &c. AARON OAKFORD, Fuller and Dyer.

N. B. Cloths, ſtuffs, &c. are received for him by John Hyder, at the Old Ferry-houſe, Aaron Muſgrove, Nathaniel Donnell, and Joſeph Rigby, merchants, near the Drawbridge, and by William Dibley, at the Croſs-keys, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Alſo by Valentine Weaver, and Mary Withey, in the borough of Cheſter; due attendance is given at each of thoſe places, at leaſt once a week. ¶ 11 *W*.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Thomas Haines*, 5 feet high, 34 years of age, came in laſt September with Captain Price; had on, and took with him, a blue body coat, and another of the ſame colour under it, a red jacket with ſleeves, and a pair of buckſkin breeches, worſted ſtockings, a hat with a ſmall brim, new ſhoes with round braſs buckles; has a ſmall face, of a ſandy complexion, and has ſhort light hair; is very much given to ſtrong liquor, talkative, and ſwears very much. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ADAM POATE. *Tbctf.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE.* No. 2409.

PROVINCE of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

At the convention of DEPUTIES *appointed by the ſeveral towns in the province aforeſaid, held at Exeter on the 25th day of January, 1775. Preſent* 144 *Members.*

Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Eſq; Preſident.

Voted unanimouſly,

THAT we heartily approve of the proceedings of the late grand Continental Congreſs, reſpecting the juſt ſtate of the rights and liberties of the Britiſh Colonies, and of the means recommended to reſtore, ſecure and protect the ſame; and that we return our moſt unfeigned thanks to the late Members of that Congreſs in general, and to thoſe of this province in particular, for the faithful diſcharge of the important truſt repoſed in them.

Voted, That John Sullivan, and John Langdon, Eſqrs. be Delegates to repreſent this province in the Continental Congreſs, propoſed to be held at Philadelphia on the 10th day of May next, and that they and each of them, in the abſence of the other, have full and ample power, in behalf of this province, to conſent and agree to all meaſures, which ſaid Congreſs ſhall deem neceſſary to obtain redreſs of American Grievances.

Voted, That Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, lawful money, be raiſed, for defraying the expences of ſaid Delegates.

Voted, That the Hon. John Wentworth, Eſq; Colonel Nathaniel Folſom, Hon. Meſeech Weare, Eſq; Colonel Joſiah Bartlet, Colonel Chriſtopher Toppan, Ebenezer Thompſon, and William Whipple, Eſquires, be a committee, in behalf of this province, to call a provincial convention of Deputies, when they ſhall judge the exigences of public affairs require it; and that they, together with Samuel Cutts, and John Pickering, Eſquires, be a committee of correſpondence for this province.

Voted, The following Addreſs

To the Inhabitants of the Province of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BRETHREN,

When we conſider the unhappy condition to which you and your American brethren are reduced! when we reflect that for near ten months paſt you have been deprived of any ſhare in your own government, and of thoſe advantages which flow to ſociety from legiſlative aſſemblies! when we view the lowering clouds, charged with Miniſterial vengeance, faſt ſpreading over this extenſive continent, ready to burſt on the heads of its inhabitants, and to involve the whole Britiſh empire in one common ruin! at this alarming juncture, duty to Almighty God, to our country, ourſelves and poſterity, loudly demands our moſt ſtrenuous exertions to avoid the impending danger.

Such are the meaſures adopted by the Britiſh Miniſtry for enſlaving you; and with ſuch inceſſant vigilance has their plan been proſecuted, that tyranny already begins to wave its banners in your borders, and to threaten theſe once-happy regions with infamous and deteſtable ſlavery.

Shall we, knowing the value of freedom, and nurſed in the arms of liberty, make a baſe and ignominious ſurrender of our rights; thereby conſigning ſucceeding generations to a condition of wretchedneſs, from which, perhaps, all human efforts will be inſufficient to extricate them?

Duty to ourſelves, and regard for our country, ſhould induce us to defend our liberties, and to tranſmit the fair inheritance unimpaired to poſterity.

Should our reſtleſs enemies drive us to arms in defence of every thing we hold dear, we ſhould be reduced to a ſtate, dreadful even in contemplation; for, ſhould we prove victorious, the blood of our brethren, ſhed in the unhappy conteſt, would cauſe the laurels to wither on our brows, and make the conquerors mourn with the vanquiſhed: But ſhould our enemies be ſucceſsful, they will thereby rivet the chains of ſlavery upon us and our poſterity.

Thus ſurrounded with dangers and diſtreſſes on every ſide, it behoves us to adopt and purſue ſuch peaceable meaſures as, under GOD, will be moſt likely to prevent thoſe dreadful calamities, with which we are threatened.

Fully ſenſible, that to point out, with any degree of certainty, the methods by which you may ſhun the threatening evils, would require more than human wiſdom, we can only recommend ſuch meaſures, as appear to us moſt likely to anſwer that deſirable end, and beſt calculated to reſtore to you that peace and harmony, ſo ardently wiſhed for by every good and honeſt American. We therefore earneſtly recommend,

1ſt. That you diſcountenance and diſcourage all treſpaſſes and injuries againſt individuals and their property, and all diſorders of every kind; and that you cultivate and maintain peace and harmony among yourſelves.

2d. That you yield due obedience to the magiſtrates within this government; and carefully endeavour to ſupport the laws thereof.

3d. That you ſtrictly adhere to the aſſociation of the late Continental Congreſs; and deal with the violaters of it in the manner therein recommended.

4th. That you endeavour, particularly, to enforce the laws of the province againſt hawkers, pedlars, and petty chapmen.

5th. That you abſtain from the uſe of Eaſt-India tea, *whenever* or by *whatever* means it has or may be imported.

6th. That you encourage and ſupport your ſeveral committees of correſpondence and inſpection, in diſcharging the very important truſt you have repoſed in them.

7th. That in caſe any inhabitant of theſe colonies ſhould be ſeized, in order to be tranſported to Great-Britain, or other parts beyond ſeas, to be tried, for offences ſuppoſed to be committed in America, you conduct yourſelves agreeable to the advice of the late Continental Congreſs.

8th. That in your ſeveral ſtations you promote and encourage the manufactures of this country; and endeavour, both by precept and example, to induce all under you, and with whom you are connected, to practice œconomy and induſtry, and to ſhun all kinds of extravagance.

9th. That the officers of the ſeveral regiments ſtrictly comply with the laws of this province for regulating the militia.—And as the militia upon this continent, if properly diſciplined, would be able to do great ſervice in its defence, ſhould it ever be invaded by his Majeſty's enemies, that you acquaint yourſelves with the manual exerciſe, particularly that recommended and enjoined by the Captain General, the motions being natural, eaſy, and beſt calculated to qualify perſons for real action; and alſo to improve themſelves in thoſe evolutions which are neceſſary for infantry in time of engagement.

10th. That, as your enemies are uſing every art to impoveriſh and diſtreſs you, in order to induce ſubmiſſion, to their arbitrary mandates, you carefully ſhun thoſe meaſures which may have a tendency to diſtreſs your brethren and fellow ſufferers; and avoid all unneceſſary lawſuits, and endeavour to ſettle diſputes between you in the moſt amicable and leaſt expenſive manner.—That all debtors exert themſelves in diſcharging their juſt debts; and all creditors exerciſe ſuch lenity as their circumſtances will admit of.

11th. That as the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, are now labouring under a load of miniſterial vengeance, laid upon them to inforce obedience to certain arbitrary and unconſtitutional acts, which if once ſubmitted to muſt involve all America in ſlavery and ruin; conſcious that all theſe colonies are largely indebted to the virtue and fortitude of thoſe patriotic aſſertors of freedom, we heartily recommend a continuation of your contributions, for the relief of that oppreſſed people: And that you keep yourſelves in conſtant readineſs to ſupport them in their juſt oppoſition, whenever neceſſity may require.

Laſtly, We earneſtly entreat you, at this time of tribulation and diſtreſs, when your enemies are urging you to deſpair, when every ſcene around is full of gloom and horror, that in imitation of your pious forefathers, with contrition of ſpirit, and penitence of heart, you implore the divine BEING, who alone is able to deliver you from your preſent unhappy and diſtreſſing ſituation, to eſpouſe your righteous cauſe, ſecure your liberties, and fix them on a firm and laſting baſis. And we fervently beſeech him to reſtore to you, and your American brethren, that peace and tranquility, ſo ardently deſired and earneſtly ſought for, by every true friend to liberty and mankind.

By order of the convention,

J. WENTWORTH, Preſident.

BOSTON, February 9.

In Provincial Congreſs, at Cambridge, February 7, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears to this Congreſs, that certain perſons are employed in divers kinds of work for the army now ſtationed in Boſton, for the purpoſe of carrying into execution the late Acts of Parliament, and in ſupplying them with iron for waggons, canvaſs, tent-poles, and other articles of field equipage, whereby ſaid army may be enabled to take the field, and diſtreſs the inhabitants of this country.

Therefore, Reſolved, As the opinion of this Congreſs, and it is accordingly ſtrongly recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of this province, that ſhould any perſon or perſons preſume to ſupply the troops now ſtationed at Boſton, or elſewhere in ſaid province, with timber, boards, ſpars, pickets, tent-poles, canvaſs, bricks, iron, waggons, carts, carriages, intrenching tools, or any materials for making any of the carriages or implements aforeſaid, with horſes or oxen for draught, or any other materials whatever, which may enable them to annoy, or in any manner diſtreſs ſaid inhabitants, he or they ſo offending ſhall be held in the higheſt deteſtation, and deemed inveterate enemies to America, and ought to be prevented and oppoſed by all reaſonable means whatever.

And whereas it appears to this Congreſs, that large quantities of ſtraw will be wanted by the inhabitants of this province, in caſe we ſhould be driven to the hard neceſſity of taking up arms in our own defence:—Therefore, Reſolved, That no perſon or perſons ought to ſell or diſpoſe of any ſtraw which he or they may have on hand, except to the inhabitants of this province, for their own private uſe, or the uſe of ſaid province. And it is ſtrongly recommended by this Congreſs to the Committees of Correſpondence and Inſpection in the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this province, to ſee that the above Reſolves be ſtrictly and faithfully adhered to, till otherwiſe ordered by this or ſome other Provincial Congreſs, or Houſe of Repreſentatives.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Secretary.

By a Courier juſt arrived from Cambridge we learn, that the Provincial Congreſs, now ſitting there, have appointed a Committee to examine into, and anſwer, his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech; and to aſſure him that there is not a prevailing diſpoſition to infringe the laws, as has been maliciouſly and falſly repreſented to his Majeſty.

PHILADELPHIA.

At a General Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the City and County of Burlington, in New-Jerſey, qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in the Legiſlature, held at the Courthouſe, on Tueſday, the 14*th of February,* 1775.

PETER TALLMAN, Eſq; in the Chair.

THE Aſſociation entered into by the General American Congreſs, convened at Philadelphia on the 5th of September laſt, was read and approved.

Reſolved, That, in Purſuance of the 11th Article of the ſaid Aſſociation, a Committee of Obſervation for this City and County be now appointed, for the Purpoſes in that Article mentioned.——And the following Perſons were accordingly choſen, viz. James Sterling, Colin Campbell, William Smith and Jonathan Hough, Eſqrs. John Coates, Thomas Fenimore, Thomas Reynolds, Eſq; Joſeph Budd, Jonathan Middleton, Joſeph Borden, Eſq; John Wood, William Newbold, Iſaac Pearſon, Eſq; Randle Mitchell, William Lewis, Peter Tallman, Eſq, William Potts, John Black, Joſeph Read, Eſq; Peter Shiras, Thomas Budd, junior, Charles Read, Eſq; John Evans, Joſiah Foſter, Joſeph Stokes, Eſq; John Cox, Abraham Hewlings, Baldwin Wake, Eſq; Samuel Newton, Jacob Perkins, John Leek, Eli Matthis, and William Pharo.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Committee ſhall be and continue for one Year from this Time, unleſs the Meaſures of the next General Congreſs ſhall make an Alteration neceſſary.

Signed, by Order of the Meeting,

PETER TALLMAN, Chairman,

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

As the eſtabliſhing of Manufactories among ourſelves muſt undoubtedly be of great advantage to the Public, it is hoped that every friend to his country will endeavour to promote the following Plan, to which a conſiderable number of Gentlemen have already ſubſcribed.

PLAN of an *American* MANUFACTORY.

WE the ſubſcribers, being deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of our preſent difficulties, and earneſtly ſolicitous, as far as in our power, to ſupport the freedom, and promote the welfare, of our country on peaceable and conſtitutional principles; and well knowing how much the eſtabliſhing manufactories amongſt ourſelves would contribute thereunto, beſides exciting a general and laudable ſpirit of induſtry among the poor, and putting the means of ſupporting themſelves into the hands of many, who at preſent are a public expence, and alſo to convince the public that our country is not unfavourable to the eſtabliſhing manufactories; DO AGREE to form ourſelves into a company for the promoting of an *American* manufactory on the following principles, ſubject to ſuch rules and regulations as ſhall be hereafter agreed on.

I. That the company be called THE UNITED COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR PROMOTING AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

II. That the company ſhall continue for three whole years, commencing on the day of the firſt general meeting of the ſubſcribers.

III. That a ſhare in the company be fixed at TEN POUNDS, after payment whereof every ſubſcriber ſhall be entitled to a vote in common on all occaſions, and alſo to be elected to any office belonging to the company; and no perſon ſhall be entruſted with any office but a member thereof.

IV. That we will begin with the manufacturing of woollens, cottons and linens, and carry on the ſame to the greateſt extent and advantage our ſtock will admit of during the three years aforeſaid, for which purpoſe we do agree to pay into the hands of the Treaſurer, who ſhall be hereafter choſen, one moiety or full half of each of our ſubſcriptions, within one week after the firſt general meeting of the ſubſcribers, and the other moiety within two months after the aforeſaid general meeting; all which monies paid as aforeſaid, together with all the profits ariſing from the manufactory, ſhall be continued as company ſtock for the ſpace, and to the full end, of three whole years, commencing on the day of the firſt general meeting of the ſubſcribers aforeſaid.

V. That a general meeting of the ſubſcribers ſhall be called by written tickets within one week after two hundred ſubſcriptions are obtained, in order to chooſe by ballot, for the firſt year, twelve Managers, a Secretary and Treaſurer, to fix the time of the annual meeting for our future elections, and to do all other matters and things as may then be deemed neceſſary for the better regulating the affairs of the company.

VI. That one third of the managers, and no more, be changed annually, on the day of the election, by their drawing lots for their going out, and on the death or departure out of the city and its diſtricts, of any manager for the ſpace of three kalendar months, the other managers may chooſe another in his ſtead, who ſhall be conſidered as acting in the room of the deceaſed or departed manager.

VII. That the managers carry on the manufactory agreeable to the rules of the company, and ſhall have the whole direction thereof, and ſhall attend two by two in turn every day at the manufactory ſtore, at ſuch hours as they ſhall agree upon, to overſee the buſineſs, draw orders on the Treaſurer, and give the neceſſary directions.

VIII. That the Treaſurer ſhall give ſecurity for the faithful diſcharge of his truſt; and for accounting for, and delivering up to his ſucceſſor in ſaid office all ſuch monies, books, writings and effects, as ſhall then be in his hands belonging to the company, at ſuch times as the managers or a majority of them ſhall direct and require, which ſecurity the managers are hereby required to ſee duly given, executed and recorded in the office for recording of deeds for the county of *Philadelphia*, before any ſuch Treaſurer, ſo elected, ſhall enter upon his ſaid office: And the Treaſurer is hereby enjoined to anſwer no order but ſuch as ſhall be ſigned by the two attending managers for the day, as aforeſaid, which ſaid orders ſhall be good vouchers to indemnify him.

IX. That a ſtate of the manufactory and of the company's accounts ſhall be fairly made out at the end of every ſix months, and kept in the manufactory ſtore, for the inſpection of the members.

X. That the managers ſhall have power to call a general meeting as often as they ſhall find it neceſſary to take the advice of the company in any affair, or to lay any propoſal or matter of importance before them.

XI. That after the firſt general meeting of the ſubſcribers, three weeks notice of the time and place of meeting, in one of the news-papers, ſhall be ſufficient to call a general meeting of the company; and no rule nor regulation ſhall be binding on the company, but ſuch as ſhall have received the approbation of a majority of the members preſent at a general meeting.

Philadelphia, December 8, 1774.

IN purſuance of an order of Orphan's Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the third day of March now next enſuing, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, Three contiguous Tracts or Pieces of Land together, making one tract in the whole, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, in the ſaid county of Philadelphia; bounded by lands of Peter Yerker, and Martin Landis, on the north weſt, by land of Michael Huber on the north eaſt, by lands of Leonard Neitig, Matthias Fox, and John Kehl, on the ſouth eaſt, and by lands of John Kehl, and Conrad Bobb, on the ſouth weſt; containing about 175 acres and 157 perches of land; late the real eſtate of Andrew Zeigler, late of the ſaid townſhip, Yeoman, deceaſed. CHRISTOPHER ZEIGLER, and ABRAHAM SHELLEY, Adminiſtrators. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

ALL that meſſuage or tenement, public inn or tavern, where Thomas Babb now dwells, known by the name of GRUBB'S TAVERN, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, on the great road leading from Philadelphia through Cheſter to Wilmington, together with the plantation and tract of land thereunto belonging, containing about 145 acres, of which 30 acres is choice woodland, 18 acres of meadow ground, of which 3 acres is banked improved marſh, the reſt arable land. Its front on Delaware river renders it very convenient and eaſy to mud and improve the whole at pleaſure. The beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the ſaid premiſes, with its ſituation, about midway between Cheſter and Wilmington, renders it extremely convenient either for a Gentleman's ſeat or for a tavern, or any public buſineſs, and is ſo well known that it is unneceſſary to ſay more about it. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale, and the conditions made known by

ADAM GRUBB.

The premiſes may be entered upon the 25th of March next. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, and according to adjournment, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 8th day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon, at the Court-houſe in the town of Salem, in the county aforeſaid, in the province of New-Jerſey, A two ſtory brick dwelling houſe and brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, containing by eſtimation ten acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounding on the ſtreet on Thomas Sinnickſon, Rebecca Zanes, and John Steward; late the eſtate of Parker Sullivan, Mary Ann Whittal, and Sarah Wheaton; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ EDMUND WETHEREY, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of LYNFORD LARDNER, Eſq; deceaſed,

ONE equal and undivided fourth part of the ANDOVER IRON-WORKS, in the counties of Suſſex and Morris, in the province of New-Jerſey, to which belong between eleven and twelve thouſand acres of land; the ore is eſteemed of the beſt quality of any in America, and the mine bank ſituated at a mile's diſtance from the furnace is thought to be inexhauſtible. The iron has been proved from experiments made both in England and America, to be proper for every uſe to which iron can be converted, and equal to the Swediſh for making of ſteel. The Furnace and Forge lie at the diſtance of 7 miles from each other, and the manſion-houſe and other buildings are elegant and commodious; the ſituation is convenient for either the Philadelphia or New-York markets. For terms, apply to

6 w. JOHN LARDNER, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A FINE large bay COACH HORSE, has a ſtar and ſnip, is between 15 and 16 hands high, trots exceeding well, and is ſold for no other reaſon than that he has too much ſpirit for the uſe that is made of him; the price is 50l. Enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the George Tavern, the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets.

Wanted, A good Saddle HORSE,
about 5 or 6 Years old, full 15 Hands high.

For further Particulars, enquire of WILLIAM RUSH, at the Corner of Race and Third-ſtreets. ¶

THE CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS of ENGLAND, from the Reign of WILLIAM the Conqueror (firſt King of England) down to his preſent Majeſty GEORGE the Third,----Is juſt now publiſhed and ready for ſale, price *One Shilling and Sixpence*, by STEWART HERBERT, jun. at the New Printing-Office, in the Borough of Lancaſter.----It contains a true Hiſtory of their Lives, and the Character which they ſeverally ſuſtained, whether in *Church* or *State*, in the *Field*, or in *private Life*.

The Whole attempted in that conciſe and venerable Diction of our Forefathers, the ancient Jewiſh Hiſtorians.

BY NATHAN BEN-SADI.

WANTS a PLACE, as a NURSE,

A YOUNG WOMAN with a good Breaſt of Milk. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD, BY
CHARLES CHROSLEY,
At the Sign of the Crooked Billet, in the Manor of Moreland,

A SECOND-HAND BREW COPPER, that will hold ſeven or eight Barrels, with a Horſe-Mill, and all the Utenſils thereto belonging. ¶

To be SOLD by private SALE,
The following TRACT and LOTS of LAND, viz.

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Hopewell, in Hunterdon county, and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, containing 160 acres of excellent good land, there are about 110 acres cleared, 20 acres of which excellent meadow, watered by a never-failing ſtream, the other known to be exceeding good wheat land, and the remainder good timber land; ſaid plantation is well watered in every field. There are on the premiſes, a frame-houſe, with 3 rooms on a floor, a new barn, 34 by 24 feet, covered with cedar, a young bearing orchard, near 100 trees of the beſt grafted fruit, the whole being in good fence, within 9 miles of Trenton, and one mile from Pennington, and near to ſundry houſes of public worſhip.

One lot, ſituate in Pennington, lying on the great road leading from Trenton to the Union Furnace, containing about 10 acres, 2½ of which is excellent Engliſh meadow, the remainder good arable land; there being on ſaid lot a large commodious brick houſe, with a cellar under the whole, finiſhed off in the beſt manner, a good kitchen adjoining the ſame, with two ſtore houſes, one of which is two ſtories high, a ſmoke-houſe, ſtables that will contain near 60 horſes, and a large ſhed, with all neceſſary convenience for tavern-keeping, or carrying on the mercantile buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner. The premiſes formerly occupied by Col. Samuel Hunt, and being a corner houſe, where two roads paſs by the door, makes it very public, and the advantage of its ſituation preferable to any other in the place.

One lot ſituate in Pennington, containing 5 acres, with a young bearing orchard of 60 trees, a frame houſe, a ſtory and a half high, with 3 rooms on a floor, a frame barn, 36 by 24 feet.

One other lot, ſituate in Pennington, containing 5 acres, with a good frame houſe, two rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, with a cellar under the whole. Indiſputable titles will be given to the purchaſer or purchaſers of the above deſcribed tract or lots of land. Any perſon purchaſing the whole, or part, by paying a ſmall part of the purchaſe money, may have the remainder on eaſy payments. For further terms, apply to Mr. JOHN CHAMBERS, Merchant, in Trenton, Mr. ABRAHAM BONNELL, in Kingwood, or the owner, living in Pennington.

January 30, 1775. JOSEPH BROWN.

Eveſham, February 4, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Eveſham, on the 1ſt inſt. a ſervant man, named OWEN WILLIAMS, born in Wales, and lately imported by Captain Cook, from London; he is a freſh coloured young man, about 18 years old; had on, and took with him, an old beaver hat, one new ozenbrigs ſhirt, and one old check ditto, a dark coloured double-breaſted jacket, one ditto drugget, foreparts new, new buckſkin breeches, black ſtockings, new ſhoes, with hob nails. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges.

¶ ENOCH EVANS.

Nether-Providence, Cheſter County, February 2, 1775.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A TENEMENT, plantation, tract, or parcel of LAND thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Nether-Providence, Cheſter county, containing about 70 acres, one half cleared, the other half well timbered, and about 8 or 10 acres of the latter may be converted into good watered meadow, with a good ſtream for watering; any part of ſaid tract is convenient for tilling, well watered, under tolerable good repair, and is in all probability convenient for a ſmall farm, being but a ſhort diſtance off Providence road, and fronting on a public road that leads from Providence to Edgmont road, and is within four miles of Cheſter and thirteen of Philadelphia. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the premiſes.

GIDEON VERNON.

Likewiſe to be ſold, That noble young Horſe LEOPARD, he is a beautiful dapple, full 15 hands high, 6 years old next ſpring, well made and ſtrong, hath good courage, and trots and canters well, and it is thought if he were practiſed he would make a ſwift running horſe; he alſo is likely to yet as good colts, for either turf, ſaddle, or carriage, as any horſe of his blood whatſoever, being got by the Northumberland (commonly called the Iriſh Grey) out of a quarter blooded mare. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to ſaid VERNON. ¶ 7ſ6.

AS the Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of JAMES ROSS, late of Kingſeſs, propoſe to make a final ſettlement of the ſaid Eſtate by the Middle of the next Month, they requeſt all Perſons any ways indebted to the ſaid Eſtate to make immediate Payment; and thoſe that have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accompts, properly proved, to

Febr[illegible] 4, 1775. ¶ ELEANOR ROSS, PHILIP PRICE, } Adminiſtrat.

A HOUSE, LOT and TAN-YARD in
Wilmington, to be ſold.

A NEAT brick dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſpring-houſe, a good garden and meadow, pleaſantly ſituated on a lot bounded 160 feet on Front-ſtreet, the ſame on Second-ſtreet, and 260 feet on Weſt-ſtreet. The tan-yard is furniſhed with a ſpring of water, that commands or is higher by ſeveral feet than needful to convey water to any part required, and more than ſufficient for that uſe. The mill-houſe, curriers-ſhop and beam-houſe well built of ſtone, a neat ſlaughter-houſe adjoining, alſo of ſtone, furniſhed with water from the ſpring aforeſaid, almoſt all new and in good repair, with ſundry other buildings and improvements. On the whole, it may be juſtly ſaid to merit the attention of thoſe concerned in that branch of buſineſs, as it is near the two market-houſes in a thriving town, and bids fair for being an advantageous ſtand. About Five Hundred Pounds of the purchaſe money will be expected, the remainder may lay in the purchaſer's hand. For further particulars, enquire of

ZACHARIAH FERRISS.

N. B. The ſtock in the yard may be had at a reaſonable rate, and whoever purchaſes may have poſſeſſion on the 5th month next. ¶ *Wilmington, 2d Month* 3, 1775.

CHOCOLATE
Manufactured in the beſt Manner, and ſold by
SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior,
In Market-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

Where Country Store-keepers and others may be ſupplied with any Quantity, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and at the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered on the 25th of March next,

A HOUSE and LOT, and TAN-YARD, in the town of Newark, and county of New-Caſtle, the houſe is convenient, with three rooms on the floor, and fire places in each room; alſo a good cellar and kitchen, and a large ſhoemaker's ſhop; the lot contains about one acre, being about 8 perches fronting the ſtreet, and extending 20 back, the tan-yard is well ſituated, there being none other in the town. For terms, apply to the owner, living on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame. Alſo to be ſold, about two acres of good meadow, convenient to the ſaid premiſes.

§ JOHN BOGGS.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Cheſterfield, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, a ſmall well ſet ſorrel HORSE, with a ſhort ſwitch tail, large limbed, no natural marks, his brand, if any, unknown, trots and hand gallops very well. As he was borrowed from Mr. Eaken, near Chriſtiana bridge, it is ſuppoſed (if not ſtolen) that he may have made homewards. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and Five Pounds for the thief, paid upon his conviction, by WILLIAM CHARLES NEILL, at Newark Academy, or WILLIAM HANSON, tavern-keeper, at Hopper's mill. §

TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

WAS loſt, on the 14th of January laſt, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſtnut-hill, a ſmall WALLET, containing a needle worked pocket book, marked R. T. in which were three Engliſh Shillings, and ſundry bills of parcels and receipts, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner, alſo black taffety and ribbon for a womans bonnet; the New Britain packet of news papers, and ſundry Chapmans and ſome larger books, with ſome other articles. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to ADOLPH GILLMAN, at the ſign of the Seven Stars, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, in New-Britain townſhip, near Rutter's mills, in Bucks county, ſhall receive a reward of Ten Shillings, or for the pocket book and papers only One Dollar, paid by WILLIAM THOMAS. ¶

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on the 29th ult. an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MAY, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim made, with red curled hair, of a fair complexion: has a long ſtraight noſe, long legs, and ſmall calves to them; when walking, turns his toes inwards: Had on, and took with him, a new light coloured ſtraight coat, lined with ſtriped linſey, a veſt nearly the ſame colour, and another ſpotted ſwanſkin, buckſkin breeches, half worn, with braſs buttons, a new wool hat, two pair of light blue yarn ſtockings, one pair of which has deep blue heels; alſo one pair of light grey worſted ſtockings, with large ribs, good ſhoes, half ſoaled, both heels and ſoals hobnailed, with ſteel buckles. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

February 1, 1775. ¶ JOHN KERR.

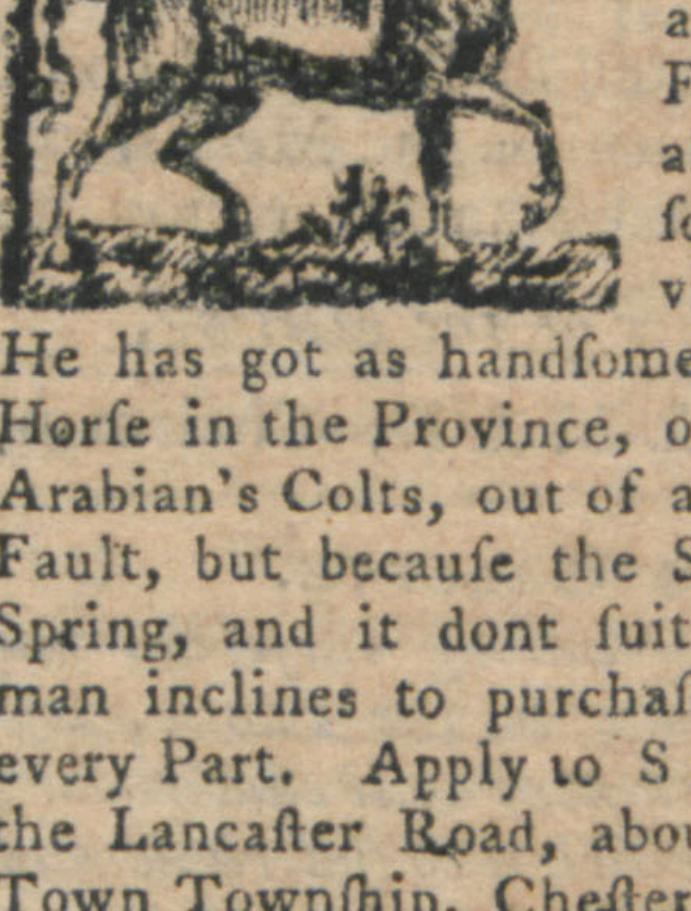
To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, ſituate in Down's townſhip, in the county of Cumberland, and Weſtern Diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, on which tract is erected a frame dwelling-houſe; about 15 acres of upland cleared, the reſt well timbered, and it lies within four miles of Delaware River, about two miles from Morris's river, and eight miles from Greenwich Ferry, over Cohanſey Creek. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county.

THOMAS LIPPINCOTT. ¶

STOLEN from Jacob Smuker, living in Turkeyfoot townſhip, Bedford county, a bay HORSE, 7 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near buttock C. S. has one wall eye, a white ſtroke round each of his fore legs above the knee, trots and paces. Alſo a black MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, three years old, branded on the near ſhoulder A. D. trots and paces. Whoever brings ſaid creatures to the owner, or to Chriſtian Smuker, living in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, or ſecures them, ſo that they may be got again, ſhall have EIGHT POUNDS reward for both, or FOUR POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB SMUKER, or CHRISTIAN SMUKER. ¶

TO BE SOLD,



A Likely STONE COLT, riſing 5 Years old next July, a dark Iron grey Colour, his hind Feet white, about Half Way between his Foot-lock and Hoof, has a beautiful Star in his Forehead, and a ſmall Snip on his Noſe, about 15 Hands 2 Inches high, as handſome a Carriage as any Horſe in the Province, and trots eaſy under the Saddle.---He has got as handſome Colts in this Neighbourhood, as any Horſe in the Province, or elſewhere, and is one of the Young Arabian's Colts, out of a New-England Mare. He is ſold for no Fault, but becauſe the Subſcriber has another to break in the Spring, and it dont ſuit him to keep ſo many. If any Gentleman inclines to purchaſe him, he will be warranted ſound in every Part. Apply to SAMUEL VANLEER, living on the Lancaſter Road, about 16 Miles from Philadelphia, in Eaſt-Town Townſhip, Cheſter County. ¶

LOST, on Saturday Evening laſt, A RED CORNELIAN SEAL, ſet in Gold, and goes on a Swivel, with WB in a Cypher on one Side, and a Head on the other. It is ſuppoſed to have been dropped between the State-Houſe and the upper End of Fourth-ſtreet. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to the Printers hereof, ſhall be genteely rewarded. *February* 6, 1775. ¶

KEYSER's FAMOUS PILLS,
For effectually removing every appearance of the French malady, to be ſold for 10s. 20s. and 40s. per box, by
NICHOLAS BROOKS,
In Second-ſtreet, three doors above Black-horſe-alley,

MANY thouſands have been reſtored to perfect health by the uſe of theſe pills, for they cure when every other medicine fails; they are alſo wonderfully efficacious in curing the rheumatiſm, ſcorbutic eruptions, leproſies, white ſwellings, ſtiff joints, gout and dry gripes. At the ſame place may be had, an elegant aſſortment of jewellery, muſic, German flutes, beſt Roman fiddle ſtrings, ſilk ſtockings of white, black and mixed colours; a beautiful collection of pictures, copper-plate writings, ſilver watches, globe, bell and enamelled lamps, with a curious collection of many other goods.

N. B. At the above place may be had the firſt, ſecond, third and fourth Chapters of the American Chronicles of the Times. Alſo cutteau de chaſes and ſword belts, of various ſorts, with and without ſwivels.

A Quantity of good Fall Mackarel
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN KIRBY,
At WILLIAM SHUTE's, near the New-Market. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY
PHILIP BENEZET,
At his Store, the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets,

BEST Engliſh Gun Flints, by the Thouſand; Bar Lead; Needles; Sealing-Wax; Mace; Saffron; Turlington's Balſam, by the Dozen; black Silk Cravats and Silk Handkerchiefs; ſewing Silk; black Gauze Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; blue long Cloths; red painted Looking-Glaſſes; Chapman Books; Ferrits; and a large Aſſortment of India Calicoes.

MR. VICTOR, Organiſt, late from London, begs Leave to acquaint the Public, and eſpecially his Pupils and Friends, That he has removed from Callow-hill-ſtreet to Carter's-alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, and between Second and Third-ſtreets, and continues to give Inſtructions on the Harpſicord, Forte ex piano, Violin, German Flute, &c. eſpecially in the thorough Baſs, as well in Theory as Practice: He is to be met with at his Houſe only on the three following Days, viz. *Tueſdays, Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*, in the Forenoon.

N. B. Whereas many People make a Miſtake in his Perſon, taking him for one of the ſame Name, who has been many Years in Maryland and Virginia. Mr. VICTOR thinks it his Duty to inform the Public, that he came into this Country the 5th of September laſt, and never was in America before; that he went from Germany to London in the Year 1759, and lived there ever ſince, as can be proved by many Noblemen and Gentlemen reſiding there, with whom he had the Honour to be acquainted. ¶

Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter County, January 20, 1775.

WHEREAS KEZIA, the wife of John Bane, hath of late behaved herſelf very unbecoming to her huſband, and threatened to run him in debt; theſe are therefore to warn and forbid any one truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the above date. JOHN BANE. ¶

Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, February 1, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN BUCKLEY, *the property of Francis Moore, about* 25 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 8 *or* 9 *inches high, ſlender made, ſtoop ſhouldered, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him an old mixt ſurtout coat, with white binding and black buttons, green coat and jacket, the coat uncommonly ſhort, old leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, has been in his Majeſty's ſervice, is much addicted to lying and ſtealing. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo as the ſubſcriber may have him, ſhall have the above reward, paid by*

¶ *ANDREW BOYD.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks and Lancaſter, who are indebted to the honourable the Proprietaries for quitrent, that attendance will be given to receive the ſame at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, from the 6th day of February next, to the 11th of the ſame month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 20th to the 25th; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 27th of February to the 6th of March next; at Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, from the 7th to the 11th of March next; at Pennſbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 14th to the 18th; and at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, from the 21ſt to the 25th of March next, incluſive; at which reſpective times and places, all perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

FOR SALE,

ONE HALF OF THE STEEL FURNACE, at TRENTON, built of Stone, and in good Order. Alſo a LOT of GROUND adjoining, on which is erected a Frame Building.

A HOUSE, in MOUNTHOLLY, and large LOT, convenient for a Tan-yard, a Run of Water paſſing through it. The Payments will be made eaſy. For Terms, enquire of

‖ 5s. *Thctf.* JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, an indented ſervant man, named ISAAC LEWIS, *about* 24 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 10 *or* 11 *inches high, long viſage, grey eyes, dark brown hair, ſlender built, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has remarkable thick ankles and round ſhins, very talkative about horſes, as he profeſſes himſelf a groom; he lived till of age with John Iams, on the Weſtern Shore, in Maryland, who is remarkable for keeping good running horſes, and afterwards with Archibald Dick, at Marcus-Hook; had on, when he went away, an old fine ſhirt, three pair of ſtockings, one of which white yarn, the others worſted, a pair of ſhoes, a pair of greaſy buckſkin breeches, and a pair of white fuſtian ditto, a new blue jacket, with white metal buttons, a ſuperfine coating coat, lately turned, with baſket buttons, and bound, a coarſe coating ſurtout, both lightiſh grey, and a half-worn* 30*s. hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* FIVE POUNDS *reward, paid by* MARMADUKE COOPER. §

RUN away, on the 31*ſt of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip,* 4 *miles from Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* PHILEMON BOYL, *about* 19 *years of age; had on, when he went away, a good coat, jacket and breeches, of a dark chocolate colour, with gilt buttons, the back parts of the jacket are red, and his coat lined with pale blue lincey, grey ſtockings, good ſhoes, and a black ſilk cravat round his neck; he is much freckled in the face, has dark curled hair, is about* 5 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high, has a wide ſtiff walk, and by trade a weaver. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* Four Dollars *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ *JOHN EVERLEY.*

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Jerſey market, a black HORSE, a natural pacer, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, has a blaze in his forehead, buſhy mane and ſwitch tail, one of his hind feet white. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said horſe had on an old ſaddle, with an iron hook faſtened on it, and a kirb bridle. ¶